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Teachers' & Pupils'

BY P. L. CHRISPELL.

Pocket Manual.

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THE

TEACHERS'

POCKET MANUAL:

CONTAINING

AN OUTLINE, WITH THE DEFINITIONS,

OF

ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND GRAMMAR.

BY P. L. CHRISPELL.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.—ARITHMETIC.

Divisions of Arithmetic 8
Tables of Weights and Measures .. .. 9—12
Problems in Percentage 13
Mensuration 14
Multipliers 15
Progression 16
Rules, Miscellaneous .. .. 17—19

PART II.—GEOGRAPHY.

Chart No. 1 22
Definitions to Division, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 .. .. 23—28
Notes on Days and Nights, etc 29
Topical Reviews .. .. 30—35

PART III.—HISTORY.

Eras of the History of the United States 38
Chronological Tables of Eras 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 .. .. 39—51
Revolutionary War 52
War of 1812; Missouri Compromise, etc 53
Mexican War; Civil War 54
Seven Wise Men; Seven Wonders of the World 55

PART IV.—GRAMMAR.

Chart No. 1, Orthography, with Definitions .. .. .. 58—59
Chart No. 2, Etymology, with Definitions .. .. 60—61
Chart No. 3, Pronouns and Adjectives, with Definitions.. 62—63
Chart No. 4, Verbs, with Definitions .. .. 64—65
Chart No. 5, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections, with Definitions .. .. 66—67
Chart No. 6, Phrases and Sentences, with Definitions.. .. 68—69
Chart No. 7, Order of Parsing, Rules of Syntax .. .. .. 70—71
Chart No. 8, Prosody, with Definitions .. .. 72—74
Chart No 9, Versification, with Definitions.. .. .. .. 76—77
Chart No. 10, Utterance and Pronunciation, with Definit's. 78—81

MISCELLANEOUS.

Settlement and Admission of States .. .. 82—83
Presidents of the United States 84
Table of Principal Lakes 85
Table of Principal Rivers .. .. 86—88
Table of Principal Mountains 89
Origin of the Names of the States .. .. 90—91
Rule for the Use of Capital Letters 92
Rules for Spelling 93
Signers of the Declaration of Independence .. .. 94—95
Flag of the United States 96

PREFACE.

THE only excuse I have for offering this little Manual to an appreciative class of teachers, pupils and others, whose business require definite knowledge, is the clear conviction that there is a demand for it. An experience of fifteen years in the schoolroom has convinced me of the need of a book of general information; of convenient size for the pocket, and furnished at such a price that every person in the land may possess it. In this I hope I have accomplished my object, and send it forth to assist teachers in their work of elevating humanity from its primeval state of ignorance to that degree of intelligence that it may be able to help itself; to assist the pupils in their arduous task of storing the mind with useful knowledge; to assist printers and lawyers in their search after facts and dates.

In conclusion, I desire to make especial acknowledgement of the valuable services rendered in the preparation of this little work by E. P. SEELY, of Rome, Pa.

P. L. CHRISPELL.

MANUAL.

May the Teacher within me find,
All he may need to help his mind;
Nor would the pupil be disgraced,
Unless these pages he defaced;
And should you search me through and through,
Love me you would, both YOU and YOU.

P. L. C.

TO THE TEACHER.

I.—THE OBJECT OF SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

1.—To Promote Good Order.

2.—To Make Progress, and Moral Improvement.

II.—TO PREVENT DISORDER.

1.—A Competent Teacher, who must respect the Pupils and have the respect of them.

2.—The School-room must be Comfortable.

3.—The Teacher must Educate the People.

4.—The Children must have plenty of Work, and have Merit for what they do.

5.—Have but few Rules, and execute them.

6.—Do not Govern too much.

III.—LAWS FOR TEACHERS.

All Ideas of Outward Objects must come through the Senses.

IV.—IDEAS MUST PRECEDE WORDS—OBJECTS MUST PRECEDE NAMES — THOUGHTS MUST PRECEDE SENTENCES — KNOWLEDGE MUST PRECEDE DEFINITIONS

V.—INSTRUCTION MUST PROCEED FROM KNOWN TO UNKNOWN— FROM CONCRETE TO ABSTRACT—FROM THINGS TO CLASS—FROM SIMPLE TO COMPOUND—FROM FACTS TO PRINCIPLES.

PART I.

ARITHMETIC.

ARITHMETIC.

ARITHMETIC.

- I—Notation.
  - Roman.
  - Arabic.
- II—Numeration.
  - French.
  - English.
- III—Addition.
  - 1—Sign (+) is plus, signifies more.
  - 2—Units of the same order only can be added.
  - 3—Similar numbers only can be added.
  - 4—The sum is like the numbers added.
  - 5—Sign (=) signifies *equal to.*
- IV—Subtraction.
  - 1—Sign (—) minus, signifies less.
  - 2—Difference equals the Min.—Subtr'd.
  - 3—Subtrahend equals Min.—Difference.
  - 4—Min. equals the Sub.+Difference.
- V—Multiplication
  - 1—Sign (×) signifies *multiplied by.*
  - 2—Multiplicand may be either abstract or concrete.
  - 3—Multiplier must always be abstract.
  - 4—Product is always like the Multiplicand.
- VI—Division.
  - 1—Sign (÷) signifies *divided by.*
  - 2—Quo. = Dividend. ÷ Divisor.
  - 3—Divisor = Dividend ÷ Quo.
  - 4—Dividend = Divisor × Quo.

TABLES.

UNITED STATES MONEY.

10 Mills	make	1 Cent	marked	ct.
10 Cents	"	1 Dime	"	d.
10 Dimes	"	1 Dollar	"	$.
10 Dollars	"	1 Eagle	"	E.

ENGLISH MONEY.

4 Farthings (far.)	make	1 Penny	marked	d.
12 Pence	"	1 Shilling	"	s.
20 Shillings	"	1 Pound	"	£.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 Drams (dr.)	make	1 Ounce	marked	oz.
16 Ounces	"	1 Pound	"	lb.
25 Pounds	"	1 Quarter	"	qr.
4 Quarters	"	1 Hundred Weight	"	cwt.
20 Hundred Weight		1 Ton	"	T.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains (gr.)	make	1 Pennyweight	marked	pwt.
20 Pennyweights	"	1 Ounce	"	oz.
12 Ounces	"	1 Pound	"	lb.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 Grains (gr.)	make	1 Scruple	marked	sc. or ℈.
3 Scruples	"	1 Dram	"	dr. or ʒ.
8 Drams	"	1 Ounce	"	oz. or ȝ.
12 Ounces	"	1 Pound	"	lb. or lb

LONG MEASURE.

12	Inches (in.)	make 1 Foot	marked	ft.
3	Feet	" 1 Yard	"	yd.
5½	Yards, or 16½ Feet.	" 1 Rod or Pole,	"	rd. or p.
40	Rods	" 1 Furlong	"	fur.
8	Furlongs, or 320 Rods	" 1 Mile	"	m.
3	Miles	" 1 League	"	lea.
69¼	Miles, (nearly)	" 1 Degree on the Equator,	"	deg. or
360	Degrees	" 1 Great Circle of the Earth.		

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼	Inches (in.)	make 1 Nail	marked	na.
4	Nails	" 1 Quarter of a Yard	"	qr.
4	Quarters	" 1 Yard	"	yd.
3	Quarters	" 1 Ell Flemish	"	E. F.
5	Quarters	" 1 Ell English	"	E. E.
6	Quarters	" 1 Ell French	"	E. F.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144	Square Inches (sq. in.)	make 1 Square Foot	marked	ft.
9	Square Feet	" 1 Square Yard	"	yd.
30¼	Square Yards	" 1 Square Rod or Pole	"	p.
40	Square Rods	" 1 Rood	"	R.
4	Roods	" 1 Acre	"	A.
640	Acres	" 1 Square Mile	"	S. M.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100	Inches (in.)	make 1 Link	marked	l.
25	Links	" 1 Pole	"	p.
100	Links, 4 Poles or 66 Feet	" 1 Chain	"	ch.
10	Chains	" 1 Furlong	"	fur.
8	Furlongs, or 80 Chains	" 1 Mile	"	m.

SURVEYORS' SQUARE MEASURE.

625	Square Links (sq. l.)	make 1 Pole	marked	P.
16	Poles	" 1 Square Chain	"	sq. ch.
10	Square Chains	" 1 Acre	"	A.
640	Acres	" 1 Square Mile	"	sq. m.
36	Square Miles (6 Miles Square)	" 1 Township	"	T.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1728	Cubic Inches (cu. in.)	make 1 Cubic Foot,	mar'd	cu ft
27	" Feet	" 1 " Yard,	"	cu.yd
40	" Feet of Round Timber, or	" 1 Ton	"	T.
50	" " Hewn "			
16	" "	" 1 Cord Foot	"	cd. ft
8 Cord Feet, or 128 Cubic Feet,		" 1 Cord of Wood	"	Cd.
24¾	Cubic Feet make 1 Perch of Stone or Masonry		"	Pch.

WINE MEASURE.

4	Gills (gi.)	make	1 Pint	marked	pt.
2	Pints	"	1 Quart	"	qt.
4	Quarts	"	1 Gallon	"	gal.
31½	Gallons	"	1 Barrel ..	"	bbl.
2	Barrels, or 63 Gallons	"	1 Hogshead ..	"	hhd.

BEER MEASURE.

2	Pints (pt.)	make	1 Quart	marked	qt.
4	Quarts	"	1 Gallon ..	"	gal.
36	Gallons	"	1 Barrel	"	bbl.
1½	Barrels, or 54 Gallons	"	1 Hogshead ..	"	hhd.

DRY MEASURE.

2 Pints (pt.)	make	1 Quart	marked	qt.	
8 Quarts	"	1 Peck	"	pk.	
4 Pecks	"	1 Bushel	"	bu. or	bush.

MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds (sec.)	make	1 Minute	marked	min.	
60 Minutes	"	1 Hour	"	h.	
24 Hours	"	1 Day	"	da.	
7 Days	"	1 Week	"	wk.	
365 Days	"	1 Common Year ..	"	yr.	
366 Days	"	1 Leap Year	"	yr.	
12 Calendar Months	"	1 Year	"	yr.	
13 Lunar "	"	1 Year	"	yr.	
100 Years	"	1 Century	"	C.	

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 Seconds (")	make	1 Minute	marked	'	
60 Minutes	"	1 Degree	"	°	
30 Degrees	"	1 Sign	"	S.	
12 Signs, or 360°,	"	1 Circle	"	C.	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

	TROY.	AVOIRDUPOIS.	APOTHECARIES.
1 Pound =	5760 Grains =	7000 Grains =	5760 Grains.
1 Ounce =	480 " =	437.5 " =	480 "
	175 Pounds =	144 Pounds =	175 Pounds.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	CUBIC IN. IN ONE GAL.	CUBIC IN. IN ONE QUART.	CUBIC IN. IN ONE PINT.	CUB. IN. IN ONE GILL.
Wine Measure,	=231	57¾	28⅞	7 7-32
Dry Measure (½ pk.)	=268 4-5	67 1-5	33 3-5	8 2-5

SIX PER CENT. METHOD FOR COMPUTING INTEREST.

RULE.—Call every year $.06, half the number of months cents, and every 6th day a mill, and multiply the principal by the rate.

If you wish the interest at any other rate per cent., increase or diminish the result by as many sixths of itself as the given rate may require.

Elements of Per entage.

1.—Rate per cent. represented by R.
2.—Percentage, " P.
3.—Base, " B.
4.—Amount, " A.
5.—Difference, " D.

Problems in Percentage.

I.—P.=B.×R.
II.—R =P.÷B.
III.—B.=P.÷R.
IV.—B.=A.÷1+R.
V.—B.=D.÷1—R.

Elements of Interest.

1.—Rate per cent. per Annum, represented by R
2.—Interest, " I.
3.—Principal, " P.
4.—Amount, " A.
5.—Time, " T.

Problems in Interest.

I.—P.=The given I.÷I. of $1 for given T. at given R.

II.—P.=The given A.÷A. of $1 for given T. at given R.

III.—R.=The given I.÷I. on the P. for given T. at 1. per cent.

IV.—T.=The given I.÷I. on the P. for 1 year; the quotient will be the required time in years and decimals.

MENSURATION.

I.—Surfaces.

1.—AREA OF A PARALLELOGRAM=The Base × by the Altitude.

2.—AREA OF A TRAPEZOID=½ of the sum of parallel sides × by perpendicular distance from each other.

3.—AREA OF TRIANGLE, when Base and Altitude are given=half the product of Base and Altitude. When three sides are given. From half the sum of the sides take each side separately; Multiply together the three remainders and half sum, and find the square root of the product

4.—AREA OF A TRAPEZIUM AND POLYGON—1st, If the figure is irregular separate it into triangles by diagonals, then find the sum of the triangles. —2d, If the figure is regular, separate it into triangles by drawing lines from the centre to each angle; then find half the product of the perimeter and the perpendicular, from the centre to one side.

5.—AREA OF AN ELLIPSES=The product of its two diameters × by 0.7854.

II.—Solids.

1.—Surface of a Prism or Cylinder × the perimeter of its end by its altitude, and add area of both ends. The volume is found by multiplying the area of its base by its altitude.

2.—Convex surface of a Pyramid or Cone is found by multiplying the perimeter of the base by half of the slant height. To find the volume, multiply the area of base by one-third of altitude.

3.—To find the surface of a Frustrum, multiply the sum of perimeters of the two ends by half the slant height, to the product add the areas of the ends. To find the volume, find the square root of the product of the areas of the two ends; to this root add the two areas, and multiply the sum by one-third of the altitude of the frustrum.

MULTIPLIERS

I.—Circles.

1—The Circumference = 3.1416 × Diameter.
2—The Circumference = 6.2832 × Radius.
3—The Area = 3.1416 × Radius Square.
4—The Area = 0.7854 × Diameter Square.
5—The Radius = 0.1592 × Circumference.
6—The Radius = 0.5642 × √ of the Area.
7—The Diameter = 0.3183 × Circumference.
8—The Diameter = 1.1284 × √ of the Area.
9—The Area = 0.0796 × Circumference Square,
10—Side of an Inscribed Equilat. Triangle = 1.7321 × Radius.
11—Side of an Inscribed Equilat. Triangle = 0.8603 × Diame'r
12—Side of an Inscribed Square = 1.4142 × Radius.
13—Side of an Inscribed Square = 0.7071 × Diame'r
14—Side of an Equal Square = 0.8862 × Diame'r
15—Diameter that shall contain the area of a given Square = 1.12838 × side of the given square.

II.—Spheres.

1—The Surface = 12 5664 × Radius Square.
2—The Surface = 3.1416 × Diameter Square.
3—The Surface = 0.3183 × Circumf. Square.
4—The Radius = 0.2821 × √ of Surface.
5—Diameter = 0.5642 × √ of Surface
6—Circumference = 1.7725 × √ of Surface.
7—Solidity = 0.5236 × Diameter Cubed.
8—Solidity = 4.1888 × Radius Cubed.
9—Solidity = 0.0169 × Circumf. Cubed.
10—Radius = 0.6204 × Cub. Rt. of Solid'y
11—Diameter = 1.2407 × Cub. Rt. of Solid'y
12—Circumference = 3.8978 × Cub. Rt. of Solid'y
13—Side of an Inscribed Cube = 1.1547 × Radius.
14—Side of an Inscribed Cube = 0.5774 × Diameter.

PROGRESSION

I.—Arithmetical.

1.—Terms

- a = first term.
- l = last term.
- n = number of terms.
- d = common difference.
- s = sum of terms.

2.—Fundamental Formulas

(1) $l = a + (n-1)\,d.$

(2) $s = \frac{1}{2}\,n\,(a+l).$

3.—Transposed From Fundamental (1 and 2)

(3)
$$a = l - (n-1)\,d.$$
$$a = \frac{2S}{n} - l.$$

(4)
$$d = \frac{l-a}{n-1}.$$
$$d = \frac{2S - 2an}{n\,(n-1)}.$$

(5)
$$n = \frac{l-a}{d} + 1.$$
$$n = \frac{2S}{l+a}$$

Note.—Twenty cases may arise, admitting of solution by some transposition or combination of Formulas (1 and 2).

II.—Geometrical.

1.—Terms

- a = first term.
- l = last term.
- n = number of terms.
- r = ratio.
- s = sum of the terms.

2.—Fundamental Formulas

(1) $l = ar^{n-1},$

(2) $S = \frac{rl - a}{r-1},$

3.—Transposed from Fundamental (1 and 2)

(3)
$$a = \frac{l}{r^{n-1}}$$
$$a = rl - (r-1)\,S.$$

(4)
$$r = \left(\frac{l}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}},$$
$$r = \frac{S-a}{S-l},$$

Note.—The Formulas for the number (n) of terms would require a knowledge of logarithms for their application, therefore they are omitted.

TO EXTRACT THE SQUARE ROOT.

RULE.—Separate the given number into as many periods as possible of two figures each, by placing a point over the place of units, another over the place of hundreds, and so on.

Find the greatest square in the left-hand period; write the root of it at the right of the given number after the manner of a quotient in division, and subtract its square from the left-hand period. Bring down the next period to the right of the remainder for a dividend, and double the root already found for a trial divisor. Find how often this divisor is contained in the dividend, exclusive of the right-hand figure, and write the quotient as the next figure of the root. Annex the last root figure to the trial divisor for the true divisor, which multiply by the last root figure and subtract the product from the dividend. To the remainder bring down the next period for a new dividend. Double the root already found for a new trial divisor, and continue the operation as before, till all the periods have been brought down.

CUBE ROOT.

RULE.—Separate the given number into as many periods as possible of three figures each, beginning at the units place.

Find the greatest cube in the left-hand period, and write its root as the first figure of the required root. From that period subtract the cube, and to the remainder bring down the next period for a new dividend. Take 3 times the square of the root already found, for a trial divisor, from which find the second figure of the root.

To the trial divisor add thirty times the first figure of the root multiplied by the second, also the square of the second, and the sum will be the true divisor. Multiply the true divisor by the second figure of the root, and subtract the product from the dividend, and bring down the next period for a second dividend.

Take 300 times the square of the figures of the root found, for a trial divisor, and continue the process till all the periods have been used

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

TO FIND THE AREA OF A SECTION OF A CIRCLE.

Multiply the length of the arc by half the radius of the circle.

TO FIND THE AREA OF THE SEGMENT OF A CIRCLE.

Find the area of the sector which has the same arc with the segment; and also the area of the triangle formed by the chord and

radius drawn to its extremities. The difference of these areas, when the segment is less, and their sum, when the segment is greater than the semi-circle, will be the area of the segment. Or, to two-thirds of the product of the height of the segment by the chord add the cube of the height, divided by twice the chord.

TO FIND THE AREA OF A ZONE OF A CIRCLE.

From the area of the whole circle subtract the area of the segment of the side of the zone.

TO FIND THE AREA OF A LUNE OR CRESCENT.

Find the difference of the areas of the two segments formed by the area of the lune and its chord.

TO FIND THE DIAMETER OF THE THREE LARGEST EQUAL CIRCLES THAT CAN BE INSCRIBED IN A CIRCLE OF A GIVEN DIAMETER.

Divide the given diameter by 2.155.

DEFINITIONS.

An Arc is any portion of the circumference of a circle.

A Chord of an Arc is the straight line joining its extremities.

The Segment of a circle is the portion included by an arc and its chord.

The Sector of a circle is the portion included by two radii and the intercepted one.

A Zone is the space between two parallel chords of a circle.

A Lune, or Crescent, is the space included between the intersecting arcs of two eccentric circles.

RULES.

TO MEASURE HAY IN THE MOW.

Multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and divide the product by 512.

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.

Two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn; hence, multiply the length by the breadth, and the product by the height, measured inside the rail, and divide the product by two, the quotient will be the number of bushels of shelled corn.

TO FIND THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF POTATOES, APPLES, &c.

Do as above with the length, breadth and height, and multiply the product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

PART II.

GEOGRAPHY

CHART No. 1.

GEOGRAPHY.

Division No. 1.—*Natural.*

- **Land**
  - Continents.
  - Islands.
  - Peninsulas.
  - Isthmuses.
  - Capes.
- **Water**
  - Oceans.
  - Seas.
  - Gulfs.
  - Bays.
  - Lakes.
  - Sounds.
  - Straits.
  - Rivers.
- **Animals**
  - At the head of which is Man.
    - Caucasian.
    - Mongolian.
    - African.
    - Malayan.
    - American

Division No. 2.—*Mathematical.*

- **Motions**
  - On its Axis.
  - Round the Sun.
  - Gyratory.
  - Round the Great Common Centre.
- **Circles**
  - Great
    - Equator.
    - Ecliptic.
    - Meridians
  - Small
    - Tropics.
    - Polar Circles.
    - Parallels.
- **Zones**
  - North—Frigid.
  - South—Frigid.
  - North—Temperate.
  - South—Temperate.
  - Torrid.

Division No. 3.—*Political.*

- **Societies**
  - Savage.
  - Barbarous.
  - Half Civilized.
  - Civilized.
  - Enlightened.
- **Countries**
  - Empires.
  - Kingdoms.
  - Duchies.
  - Principalities
  - Republics.
- **Governments**
  - Monarchies
    - Absolute.
    - Limited.
  - Aristocracies.
  - Democracies
    - Pure.
    - Representatives.

DEFINITIONS TO DIVISION NO. 1.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the Earth's surface.

NATURAL GEOGRAPHY describes the Land and Water Divisions, in regard to Climates, Productions, etc.

LAND is the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the Globe on which we live.

CONTINENTS are the largest Divisions of the Land Surface of the Earth. Continents, like Islands, are entirely surrounded by water.

AN ISLAND is a portion of land, smaller than a Continent, surrounded by water.

A PENINSULA is a portion of land *almost* surrounded by water

AN ISTHMUS is a neck of land joining two larger portions of land.

A CAPE is a point of land extending into the water.

WATER is composed of Oxygen and Hydrogen, and descends from the clouds in rain, and forms rivers, lakes and seas, etc.

AN OCEAN is the largest division of salt water

A SEA is next in size to an Ocean.

A GULF is a portion of water somewhat confined by land and opens into the Ocean or Sea.

A BAY is the same as a Gulf.

A LAKE is a body of water almost surrounded by land.

A SOUND is a shallow channel or Bay.

A STRAIT is a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water.

A RIVER is a stream of water flowing through the land

AN ANIMAL is an organized living being, endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion.

MAN, to think—an organized living being endowed with reason and the power to think. One of the human race.

The Caucasian is the most enterprising and enlightened race, and are mostly white.

The Mongolians are of a yellowish color.

The Africans are black.

The Malays are of a reddish-brown color. They are savage and treacherous.

The Americans are copper-colored.

DEFINITIONS TO DIVISION NO. 2.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY refers to the Earth as one of the planets which revolve around the Sun, and to the position of places on the Earth's surface.

Its form is nearly round, like a ball.

MOTION is the act or process of changing place.

The Earth's motion on its axis gives us day and night. Its motion around the Sun gives us the Seasons.

The other two motions do not affect us, and, for a definition, see your Astronomy.

A CIRCLE is a plain figure bounded by a single curved line called its Circumference, every point of which is equally distant from a point within, called its Centre.

A GREAT CIRCLE divides the earth into two equal parts.

The EQUATOR is a Great Circle which divides the earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

The ECLIPTIC, in Geography, is a Great Circle on the globe, which is always in the plane of the earth's orbit.

A MERIDIAN is but half of a Circle, extending from Pole to Pole, and two of them make a Great Circle.

A SMALL CIRCLE divides the earth into unequal parts.

The TROPICS are parallel with the Equator, and about $23\frac{1}{2}°$ distant from it.

The POLAR CIRCLES surround the Polls, and are $23\frac{1}{2}°$ distant from them.

The PARALLELS are small circles parallel to the Equator.

ZONES are belts or divisions of the Earth's surface formed by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

The NORTH FRIGID Zone is between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle.

The SOUTH FRIGID Zone is between the South Pole and the Antarctic Circle.

The NORTH TEMPERATE is between the Torrid and the North Frigid Zone.

The SOUTH TEMPERATE is between the Torrid and the South Frigid Zone.

The TORRID ZONE lies between the Tropics.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY describes the divisions which are formed for the Purposes of Government.

SOCIETY is the union of a number of rational beings.

SAVAGES live by hunting and fishing.

BARBAROUS live on cattle, sheep, etc. They understand a few of the most simple arts.

HALF-CIVILIZED understand argriculture and many of the arts very well, and have a written language.

CIVILIZED live by agriculture, and the arts and sciences are well understood.

ENLIGHTENED are those who have made the greatest progress, and are known by their fine buildings.

A COUNTRY is the whole territory of a Kingdom or a State.

An EMPIRE is a Country governed by an Emperor.

A KINGDOM is a Country governed by a King or Queen.

A DUCHY is a small Country governed by a Duke.

A PRINCIPALITY is a small Country governed by a Prince.

A REPUBLIC is a Country whose laws are made by representatives elected by the people.

GOVERNMENT is a rule or set of rules or laws directing what we may do and what we may not do.

A MONARCHY is a government in which the supreme power belongs to one person.

ARISTOCRACY is a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few persons.

DEMOCRACY is that in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people.

An ABSOLUTE MONARCHY is one in which the ruler has absolute power.

A LIMITED MONARCHY is one in which the power of the ruler is limited by law.

A PURE DEMOCRACY is a Country where all the people assemble and make their own laws.

A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY is one in which the laws are made by representatives elected by the people.

The EARTH is the planet on which we live. It is called the World.

The Earth is the third planet from the Sun in our Solar System.

The Earth is about 91½ millions of miles from the Sun.

The Earth is not perfectly round, but flattened at the poles, making a difference of 26 miles between the polar and the equatorial diameter.

The DIAMETER is a straight line passing through the centre, and terminating at both ends by the surface.

The CIRCUMFERENCE is the greatest distance around the globe or sphere.

The AXIS of the Earth is an imaginary straight line passing through the centre of the earth, from north to south.

The POLES of the Earth are the extremities of its Axis, or the points where the Axis meets the surface.

The North Pole is the northern extremity of the earth's axis.

The South Pole is the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

The northern extremity of the Earth's Axis points nearly toward the North Star.

The Axis is inclined to the plane of its orbit 23½° from a perpendicular direction.

If the Axis of the Earth were not inclined, we would have no change of seasons.

Every Circle, whether great or small, is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees.

Great Circles cannot be parallel to each other.

LATITUDE is distance north or south from the Equator. Latitude is reckoned on a meridian toward the Poles.

The Greatest Latitude is 90 degrees.

Meridians on the earth are semi-circles, extending from Pole to Pole, and cutting the Equator at right-angles.

Semi, means half; semi-circle, half a circle, and is so-called, because, when the sun is over one of them, it is mid-day, or noon.

Every place is supposed to have a meridian.

The First Meridian is that from which Longitude is reckoned.

Longitude is distance east or west from a given meridian.

The Greatest Longitude is 180 degrees, either east or west from the First Meridian.

The Meridian generally used as the First, is that passing through Greenwich, near London.

The Five Zones have been defined; but a word or two more may not be out of place.

Torrid means hot.

Frigid means cold.

Temperate means mild.

The Temperate Zones are each 43 degrees wide. The Torrid and Frigids are 47 degrees wide.

The seasons of the Torrid are two: wet and dry.

The seasons of the Temperate are four: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.

The seasons of the Frigid Zones are two: a long, dreary Winter and a very short Summer.

A Compass is a circular box, containing a magnetic needle, which has the singular property of always pointing toward the north; and is used for directing the course of ships at sea; also used in surveying land, and for directing travelers through forests and over deserts.

The principal points of the Compass are north, east, west and south.

A Map is a representation of the whole or part of the earth's surface, on a plane.

The directions on a Map are, toward the top, north; toward the bottom, south; to the right, east; to the left, west.

A Promontory is a mountainous cape.

A Mountain is a vast elevation of land.

A Hill is a small elevation of land.

A Volcano is a mountain which sometimes sends out fire, smoke and lava.

A Range or Chain is several mountains extending in a line.

A Peak is the top of a hill, or mountain, ending in a point.

A Valley is the low land between hills or mountains.

A Plain is a level tract of land.

A Desert is a barren region of country.

An Oasis is a fertile spot in a desert.

A Swamp is low, soft, wet land, unfit for cultivation.

An Archipeligo is a sea, or a part of the ocean, containing many islands.

HARBORS, HAVENS, or PORTS, are small bays where ships may anchor safely.

A ROAD, or ROADSTEAD, is a place at some distance from the shore where ships may anchor in safety.

A POND is a small lake.

An ESTUARY is a narrow and deep inlet of the sea, at the mouth of a river.

The VALLEY, or BASIN OF A RIVER, is the tract of country drained by the river and its tributaries.

A WATER-SHED is the elevation of land which divides the basins of rivers.

BROOKS, CREEKS, RIVULETS and RILLS, are small rivers.

The HEAD or SOURCE OF A RIVER is its commencement.

The MOUTH OF A RIVER is its termination, or the part where it empties.

The RIGHT BANK OF A RIVER is the bank on the right hand as you go down the stream; the left bank, the one on the left hand.

UP A RIVER is toward its source; down, toward its mouth.

The FALLING OF A RIVER down a steep, but regular descent, is called the rapids. The falling of a river over a precipice, is called a waterfall, or cataract.

A DELTA is a tract of land embraced by the several mouths of a river.

A CANAL is an artificial channel filled with water for the passage of boats.

A STATE is a division of a Republic, independent in the management of its local affairs, but united with the others under one general government.

A COUNTY is a division of a State or Kingdom.

A TOWNSHIP is a division of a County.

A VILLAGE is a small collection of houses and inhabitants.

A TOWN is larger than a village.

A CITY is a large town, incorporated with special privileges.

The CAPITAL of a State or Country is the place where the laws are made.

The METROPOLIS of a Country is the city containing the greatest number of inhabitants.

NOTES.

1.—DAYS AND NIGHTS.

At the Equator, the days and nights are always equal, being twelve hours each; but north or south from the Equator, they vary in length. In latitude 41°, the longest day of Summer is fifteen hours; at the Polar Circles, twenty-four hours; in latitude 67¼°, one month; in latitude, 70°, two months; in latitude 80°, four months; and at the Poles, six months. The longest day of Summer corresponds in length with the longest night of Winter.

2.—LENGTH OF DEGREES.

A Degree of Latitude being measured on a meridian, is always 69¼ statue or 60 geographical miles. Longitude is measured on parallels, and the length of a degree, at the Equator, is 69¼ statue, or 60 geographical miles; but north or south from it, they become less; in latitude 30°, a degree is about 52 geographical miles; in latitude 60°, it is 30 geographical miles; but at the Poles, it is nothing.

3.—THE EARTH IS KNOWN TO BE NEARLY ROUND.

1st.—Because it casts a circular shadow, which is seen on the moon during an eclipse.

2d.—Because the upper parts of distant objects on its surface can be seen at the greatest distance.

3d.—Because it has been circumnavigated.

4th.—In digging long canals, an allowance of eight inches to the mile, must be made, or the water will not run.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD.

DIVISIONS.	SIZE.	MOSTLY IN WHAT ZONE.	PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.	PRINCIPAL ANIMALS.
ASIA.	Largest.	North Temperate.	Tea, Rice, Silk, Cotton.	Lion, Tiger, Camel, Leopard, Elephant.
AFRICA.	Second in size.	Torrid.	Ivory, Dates, Coffee, Cotton.	Lion, Giraffe, Camel, Monkey, Elephant.
NORTH AMERICA	Third in size.	North Temperate.	Cotton, Grain, Gold, Sugar and Furs.	Bear, Deer, Wolf, Buffalo.
SOUTH AMERICA	Fourth in size.	Torrid.	Coffee, Sugar, India Rubber.	Wild Cattle, Tapir, Monkey
EUROPE.	Smallest.	North Temperate.	Grain, Silk, Wine, Manufactories.	Reindeer, Wolf.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF NORTH AMERICA.

This is given as a suggestion to Teachers, in conducting Reviews.

COUNTRIES.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTS.	INHABITANTS.	LANGUAGE.	GOVERNMENT.
GREENLAND.	Very Cold.	Furs and Whale Oil.	Esquimaux.	Native.	Subject to Denmark.
ALASKA	Cold.	Furs and Fish.	Esquimaux & Indians.	Native.	Subject to the U. S.
BRITISH AMERICA.	Cold.	Lumber, Fur and Fish.	Canadians and Indians	Eng. & French.	Subject to Gt. Brit'n.
UNITED STATES.	Temperate	Cotton, Gold, Silver, Grain, Pork, Oil and Tobacco.	Americans and Indians and all Nations represented.	English.	Republic.
MEXICO.	Warm.	Silver, Indigo & Cochineal.	Whites, Indians, and Mixed Races.	Spanish.	Republic.
CENTRAL AMERICA.	Hot.	Cochineal, Indigo and Mahogany.	Same as Mexico.	Spanish.	Republic.
CUBA.	Warm.	Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oranges, etc.	Whites and Colored.	Spanish.	Subject to Spain.

NOTE.—Teacher, you can enlarge on the above, by giving size or Zone, principal Animals, etc

TOPICAL REVIEW OF SOUTH AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTS.	INHABITANTS.	LANGUAGE.	GOVERNMENT.
UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.	Hot.	Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Cocoa & Tropical Fruit	Whites, Indians, Negroes & Mixed Races	Spanish.	Republic.
VENEZUELA.	Hot.	More than half the Coffee used in the world.	Whites, Indians, Negroes & Mixed Races	Spanish.	Republic.
GUIANA.	Hot.	Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Cocoa & Tropical Fruit	Whites, Indians, Negroes & Mixed Races	Spanish.	Great Britain, France and Holland.
BRAZIL.	Hot.	Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Cocoa & Tropical Fruit	Whites are of Portuguese descent.	Spanish.	Empire.
EQUADOR.	Hot.	Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Cocoa & Tropical Fruit	Whites and mixed.	Spanish.	Republic.
PERU.	Hot.	Silver, Guano, Nitre.	Whites and mixed.	Spanish.	Republic.
BOLIVIA.	Hot.	Silver, Guano, Nitre.	Whites and mixed.	Spanish.	Republic.
PARAGUAY.	Warm.	Silver, Guano, Nitre.	Whites and mixed.	Spanish.	Republic.
URAGUAY.	Warm.	Tallow, Hides, Horns, Hair, Wool and Dried Beef.	Whites and mixed.	Spanish.	Republic.
CHILI.	Temperate	Tallow, Hides, Horns, Hair, Wool and Dried Beef.	Whites and mixed.	Spanish.	Republic.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Temperate	Tallow, Hides, Horns, Hair, Wool and Dried Beef.	Whites and mixed.	Spanish.	Republic.
PATAGONIA.	Cold.	Nothing of value.	Indians.	Native.	Chili and Argentine Republic.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTS.	INHABITANTS.	LANGUAGE.	GOVERNMENT.
SWEDEN & NORWAY	Cold	Iron, Copper, Fish and Lumber	Caucasian.	Danish, Swedish.	Kingdom.
RUSSIA	Cold to Temperate	Wheat, Flax, Lumber, Hide, Tallow, Furs and Iron.	Caucasian.	Various.	Absolute Monarchy.
AUSTRIA.	Temperate	Grains, Wines, Woolens, Silks and Glassware.	Caucasian.	Various.	Empire.
TURKEY.	Temperate	Grain Wines, Wool, Morocco, Raw Silk, Drugs.	Caucasian.	Turkish and Arabic.	Absolute Monarchy.
GREECE.	Warm.	Currants, Silk, Figs, Wine, Olive Oil, Bees-Wax.	Caucasian.	Resembles Ancient Greek.	Constitutional Monarchy.
ITALY.	Warm.	Olive Oil, Fruits, Marbles, Silk, Velvets, Linen, Sulphur.	Caucasian.	Italian.	Kingdom.
SWITZERLAND.	Temperate	Watches, Jewelry, Silk, Carved Wood	Caucasian.	German, French and Italian.	Republic.
FRANCE.	Temperate	Wines, Silk, Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves and Jewelry.	Caucasian.	French.	Republic.
SPAIN.	Warm.	Silk, Wool, Cork, Wines, Raisins and other fruits.	Caucasian.	Spanish.	Kingdom.
PORTUGAL.	Warm	Wine.	Caucasian.	Spanish	Kingdom.
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.	Temperate	All [illegible] Glass & Iron Manufactures of Sheffield, Woolen manufactures of Leeds & Manchester, Linens of Belfast, Linens of Dublin, Woolens of Scotland, Iron Steamships & Chemicals	Caucasian.	English, Galic, Erse or Irish.	Kingdom.
DENMARK.	Temperate	Fish.	Caucasian.	Danish.	Kingdom
HOLLAND.	Temperate	Dairy Produce.	Caucasian.	Low-Dutch.	Kingdom.
BELGIUM.	Temperate	Woolens, Silks, Carpets.	Caucasian.	Flemish, French.	Kingdom.
GERMAN EMPIRE.	Temperate	Flour, Wine, Linen.	Caucasian.	German	Empire.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF ASIA.

COUNTRIES.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTS.	INHABITANTS.	LANGUAGE.	GOVERNMENT.
SIBERIA	Cold.	Metals, Precious Stones, Furs.	Russian Set'l's	Various.	B'gs to Russia.
CHINESE EMPIRE.	Warm.	Tea, Rice, Cotton, Sugar, Grain, Fruit Olives, Oranges, Silk, Gold, Silver.	Mongolian.	Chinese.	Empire.
JAPAN.	Warm.	Copper, Japan Ware, Porcelain, Camphor, Varnish.	Mongolian.	Japanese.	Empire.
ANAM.	Hot.	Copper, Timber, Rice.	Mongolian.	Resembles Chinese	Kingdom.
SIAM.	Hot.	Rice.	Mongolian.	Resembles Chinese and Malay.	Kingdom.
BIRMAH.	Hot.	Rock-Oil or Petroleum.	Mongolian.	Like Chinese.	Empire.
HINDOOSTAN.	Hot.	Cotton, Opium, Drugs, Spices, Rice, Silk, Carpets, Shawls, Indigo, Saltpetre.	Caucasian.	Dialect of the Sanscrit.	Belongs to Gt. Britain.
BELOOCHISTAN.	Hot.	Cotton.	Mixed.	Various.	Kingdom
AFGHANISTAN.	Hot.	Date Palms, Sugar, Cotton.	Mixed.	Various.	Kingdom.
TURKISTAN.	Temperate	Similar to Beloochistan & Afghanistan	Mixed.	Turkish Dialect.	B'gs to Russia.
PERSIA.	Hot.	Grains, Wines, Silk, Sugar, Cotton, Opium, Indigo. Tobacco, Fruits.	Mixed.	Indo-European.	Empire.
ARABIA.	Hot.	Mocha Coffee, Dates, Almonds, Minerals, Gum-Arabic.	Mixed.	Arabic, Koran and Hymyr tongue.	Kingdom.
TURKEY.	Temperate	Olive-Oil, Dye-stuffs, Dried Fruits, Raw Silk, Wool, Opium.	Mixed.	Osmanli. Turkish Dialect.	Empire.
TRANS-CAUCASIA.	Temperate	Grains.	Caucasian type.		B'gs to Russia.

NOTE.—The languages and dialects of all barbarous countries are very numerous, therefore it is impossible to give to each country its peculiar language. Lippincott says, that there are over nine hundred different dialects prevailing in Asia.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF AFRICA.

COUNTRIES.	CLIMATE.	PRODUCTS.	INHABITANTS.	LANGUAGE.	GOVERNMENT.
MOROCCO.	Temperate	Morocco, Grain, Olive-Oil, Dates	Caucasian*	Arabic.	Empire.
ALGERIA.	Temperate	Nearly the same as Morocco.	Caucasian*	Arabic.	Belongs to France.
TUNICE.	Temperate	Nearly the same as Morocco.	Caucasian*	Arabic.	Constitutional Monarchy
TRIPOLI.	Hot.	Grain, Cotton, Indigo, Dates.	Caucasian	Arabic.	Absolute Monarchy.
EGYPT.	Hot.	Grain, Cotton, Indigo, Dates.	Caucasian	Arabic.	Constituti'l Monarchy**
KORDOFAN.	Hot.	Nearly the same as Egypt.	Caucasian	Arabic.	Belongs to Egypt.
ABYSINIA.	Hot.	Coffee, Ivory, Gums.	Caucasian*	Amheric.	Native Kingdom.
ZANQUEBAR.	Hot.	Ivory, Wax, Gums, Hides, Gold.	Africans.	Vari's Dialects	Native Kingdom.
MOZAMBIQUE.	Hot.	Nearly the same as Zanguebar.	Africans.	Vari's Dialects	Belongs to Portugal.
TRANSVAAL.	Temperate	Chiefly Stock.	Dutch.	Vari's Dialects	Republic.
NATAL.	Temperate	Wool. Sugar, Coffee.	Africans.	Various.	Belongs to Great Britain
CAPE COLONY.	Temperate	Wool, Wine, Ostrich Feathers, Ivory, Diamonds.	Africans and Caucasians.	Cape Dutch Jargon Hottentot & Kaffir †	Belongs to Great Britain
LOWER GUINEA.	Hot.	Ivory, Gold Dust.	Afri's. Port'g'se	Mandingoe.*	Governed by Portugal.*
UPPER GUINEA.	Hot.	Gold Dust, Ivory, Palm-Oil, Indigo, Pepper.	Africans.	Mandingoe.*	Divided into Native Kingdoms.
LIBERIA.	Hot	Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Oil.	Africans.	Mostly English	Republic.
SIERRA LEONE.	Hot.	Nearly the same as Siberia.	Mixed.	Various	Belongs to Great Britain
SENEGAMBIA.	Hot.	Ivory, Wax, Gum.	Mixed.	Various.	Native Kingdom.
SOUDAN.	Hot.	Ivory, P. Oil, Gums, Hides, Gold.	Africans.	Vari'us.	Native Kingdom.

NOTE.—It is impossible to give to each country its particular language, as there are over one hundred and fifty different dialects spoken throughout Africa. The Arabic, Berber and Mandingoe are the most widely diffused—the last prevailing over nearly the whole west coast, and the other two over the north and northeast coast; the Hottentot and Kaffir in the south.

† Tongues. ** Under Turkey. * Mostly.

PART III.

HISTORY.

HISTORY OF U. S.

—HISTORY OF U. S.—

I.—Era of Discoveries and Explorations — Extending from 1492, to the settlement of Jamestown, 1607.

II.—Era of Colonies—Extending from 1607 to 1775, the Revolutionary War.

III.—Era of the Revolutionary War — Extending from 1775 to the adoption of the Constitution, 1787.

IV.—Era of the United States of America—Extending from 1787 to the Civil War, 1861.

V.—Era of the Civil War—Extending from 1861 to the surrender of Lee's Army, 1865.

VI.—Era of Reconstruction and Passing Events — Extending from 1865 to the present time, and to continue until some great event in the history of the United States shall constitute another Era.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF 1ST ERA.

1492—Columbus discovered the New World, October 12.

1497—The Cabots discovered Labrador.

1498—The Atlantic Coast explored by the Cabots; and South America discovered by Columbus. Vasco de Gamo sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, and discovered a passage to India.

1512—Ponce de Leon discovered Florida.

1513—September 29, Balboa saw the Pacific Ocean.

1519-21—Cortez conquered Mexico.

1520—Magellan sailed round South America, and circumnavigated the Globe.

1524—Verranzani explored the coast of North America.

1528—Narvaez explored part of Florida.

1534—Cartier discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1541—De Soto discovered the Mississippi river.

1540-42—Cabrillo explored California.

1562—Ribaut attempted to plant a Huguenot colony at Port Royal.

1565—Melendez founded a colony at St. Augustine, Florida—first permanent settlement in the United States.

1576—Frobisher tried to find a northwest passage; and twice attempted to found a colony in Labrador, but failed.

1582—Espejo founded Santa Fee; second oldest town in the United States.

1602—Gosnold discovered Cape Cod.

1605—De Monts established a colony at Port Royal, Nova Scotia—first permanent French settlement in America.

1607—English settled Jamestown—first permanent English settlement in America.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF 2D ERA.

1609—Hudson discovered Hudson river.

1613—New York settled by the Dutch. Pocahontas married Rolfe.

1615—Culture of Tobacco commenced in Virginia.

1619—First Colonial Assembly was called in Virginia.

1620—Slavery introduced at Jamestown. Puritans land at Plymouth. First Permanent English settlement in New England.

1622—Indian Massacre in Virginia.

1623—New Hampshire settled at Dover and Portsmouth.

1629—Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1630—First house built in Boston, under Governor Winthrop.

1632—Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore.

1634—Maryland settled at St. Mary's.

1634-6—Connecticut settled at Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield.

1635—Clayborne's Rebellion in Virginia and Maryland.

1636—Rhode Island settled at Providence.

1637—Pequod War.

1638—New Haven Colony founded. Delaware settled by Swedes.

1641—New Hampshire united with Massachusetts.

1643—Union of New England Colonies.

1644—Second Indian Massacre in Virginia.

1655—Civil war in Maryland. New Sweden conquered by Dutch.

1660—Navigation Act passed.

1662—Charter granted to Connecticut.

1664—New Netherland conquered by the English, and called New York. New Jersey settled at Elizabethtown.

1670—South Carolina settled on Ashley River.

1675—King Philip's War.

1676—Bacon's Rebellion.

1679—New Hampshire made a Royal Province.

1680—Charleston, S. C., founded.

1682—Pennsylvania settled. Delaware granted to William Penn by the Duke of York.

1683—Philadelphia founded by William Penn.

1686—Andros arrived in Boston, as Governor of New England.

1689—King William's War. Andros seized and sent to England.

1690—Schenectady burned by Indians and French.

1692—Salem Witchcraft.

1697—Peace of Ryswick terminated King William's War.

1702—Queen Anne's War commenced.

1713—Queen Anne's War closed by treaty with Uetrecht.

1732—Washington Born, February 22.

1733—Georgia settled by Oglethorpe, at Savannah.

1739—The Spanish War began.

1744—King George's War began.

1745—Louisburg captured by the English.

1748—King George's War ended by treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

1753—Washington sent with letter, by Dinwiddie, to St. Pierre.

1754—Battle of Great Meadows. Fort Necessity captured by the French.

1755—Braddock defeated in the Battle of Monongahela. British defeated Dieskau, at Lake George.

1756—War first formerly declared between English and French. French, under Montcalm, captured Fort Oswego.

1757—Fort William Henry surrendered to Montcalm.

1758—Abercrombie repulsed at Fort Ticonderoga. Louisburg taken by Amherst and Wolfe. Fort Frontenac captured by Colonists. Fort Du Quesne taken by English.

1759—Ticonderoga and Crown Point abandoned by French. Niagara surrendered to the English. Battle of the Plains of Abraham, September 13. Quebec surrendered to English September 18.

1760—Montreal surrendered to English, September 8.

1763—Peace of Paris.

1765—The Stamp Act passed, March 8.

1766—The Stamp Act repealed by Parliament, March 18.

1767—A tax imposed on tea, &c., June 29.

1770—Boston Massacre, March 5. All duties, except on tea, repealed, April 12.

1773—The tea thrown overboard in Boston Harbor, December 16.

1774—Boston Port Bill passed, March 31. First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, September 5.

1775—Battle of Lexington, April 19.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF 3D ERA.

1775—Battle of Lexington, April 19.

" Ticonderoga taken by Allen and Arnold, May 10.

" Crown Point taken, May 12.

" Washington elected Commander-in-Chief, June 15.

" Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

" Washington took command of troops before Boston, July 2.

" Montreal Surrendered to Montgomery, November 13.

" Battle of Quebec; Montgomery killed, December 31.

1776—Boston evacuated by British troops, under Lord Howe, March 17,

" Attack on Fort Moultrie, June 28.

" Declaration of Independence, July 4.

" Battle of Long Island, August 27.

" Battle of White Plains, October 28.

" Washington's retreat through New Jersey, November and December.

" Battle of Trenton, December 26.

1777—Battle of Princeton, January 3. Murder of Miss McCrea, July 27.

" Battle of Bennington, August 16.

1777—Battle of Brandywine, September 11.

" First battle of Saratoga, September 19.

" Philadelphia captured by the British, September 25.

" Battle of Germantown, October 4.

" Second battle of Saratoga, October 7.

" Surrender of Burgoyne, October 17

1778—Battle of Monmouth, June 28.

" American independence acknowledged by France, Febru'y 6.

" Massacre of Wyoming, July 3.

" French fleet arrived in Narragansett Bay, July 29.

" British captured Savannah, Ga., December 29.

1779—Stony Point captured by Gen. Wayne, July 15.

" Sullivan defeated Tories and Indians, near Elmira, N. Y., August 29.

" Paul Jones's victory, September 23.

1780—Battle of Hanging Rock, S. C., August 6.

" Battle of Camden, August 16.

" Andre executed, October 2.

" Battle of King's Mountain, October 7.

1781—Richmond burned by Arnold, January 5.

" Battle of Cowpens, January 17.

" Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15.

" Battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8.

" Surrender of Cornwallis, October 19.

1783—Savannah evacuated by British, July 11.

" Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, September 3.

" New York evacuated by British, November 25.

" Charleston, S. C., evacuated, December 14.

" Washington resigned his commission, December 23.

1787—Shay's Rebellion in Mass.; and the Constitution of the United States adopted, in convention, September 17.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF 4TH ERA.

1789—Washington inaugurated, April 30.

1791—Vermont admitted to the Union, March 4.

1792—Kentucky admitted to the Union, June 1.

" Discovery of Columbia River, by Captain Gray, May 11.

1793—Difficulties with Genet.

1794—Indians defeated by Wayne, August 20.

" Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania.

1795—Jay's Treaty ratified, June 24.

1796—Tennessee admitted to the Union, June 1.

1797—John Adams inaugurated, March 4.

" Washington died, at Mount Vernon, December 14.

1800—Capitol removed to Washington.

" Treaty with France, September 30.

1801—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated, March 4.

" War declared by United States against Tripoli, June 10.

1802—Ohio admitted to the Union, November 29.

1803—Louisiana purchased from France, April 30.

" Fleet sent Against Tripoli.

1804—Lieut. Decatur destroyed Frigate Philadelphia, February 15.

" Hamilton killed, by Burr, July 11.

1805—Treaty of Peace with Tripoli, June 3.

1807—Chesapeake fired into, by Leopard, June 22.

" Embargo on American ships, December 22.

" Fulton first ascended the Hudson, September 14.

1809—James Madison inaugurated, March 4.

1811—Action between the President and the Little Belt, May 16.

" Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7.

1812—Louisiana admitted to the Union, April 8.

" War declared against England, June 19.

" Hull invaded Canada, July 12.

1812—Mackinaw surrendered, July 17.

" Detroit surrendered, August 16.

" Battle of Queenstown, October 13.

" Wasp captured Frolic, October 13.

1813—Battle of Frenchtown, January 22.

" Capture of York, April 27.

" Siege of Fort Meigs, May 1.

" Sackett's Harbor attacked, May 29.

" American Frigate Chesapeake captured, by the Shannon, June 1.

" Battle of Fort Stephenson, Ohio, August 2.

" Massacre, of Fort Mims, August 30.

" Perry's victory, on Lake Erie, September 10.

" Battle of the Thames, October 5.

" Battle of Chrysler's Field, November 11.

1814—Battle of Horse-Shoe Bend (Tohopeka), March 27.

" Battle of Chippewa, July 5.

" Battle of Lunday's Lane, July 25.

" Washington captured by the British, August 24.

" Battle of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain, September 11.

" Bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13.

" Hartford Convention, December 15.

" Treaty of peace, December 24.

1815—Battle of New Orleans, January 8.

" War with Algiers.

1816—Indiana admitted to the Union, December 11.

1817—James Monroe inaugurated, March 4.

" Mississippi admitted to the Union, December 10.

1818—Illinois admitted to the Union, December 3.

1819—Alabama admitted to the Union, December 14.

" Florida purchased of Spain, February 22.

1820—Missouri Compromise passed, March 3.

" Maine admitted to the Union, March 15.

1821—Missouri admitted to the Union, August 10.

1824—Visit of La Fayette, August 15.

1825—John Quincy Adams inaugurated, March 4.

1826—Adams and Jefferson died, July 4.

1829—Jackson inaugurated, March 4.

1832—Black Hawk war. Nullification in South Carolina.

1835—Dade's massacre by Seminoles, December 23.

1836—Arkansas admitted to the Union, June 15.

1837—Michigan admitted to the Union, January 26.

" Martin Van Buren inaugurated, March 4.

" Battle of Okechobee, Seminoles routed by Taylor, Dec. 25.

1841—Wm H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4.

" President Harrison died, April 4.

" John Tyler inaugurated, April 6.

1842—Dorr rebellion.

1845—Florida admitted to the Union, March 3.

" James K. Polk inaugurated, March 4.

" Texas admitted to the Union, December 27.

1846—Battle of Palo Alto, May 8.

" Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.

" Congress declared war against Mexico, May 11.

" Monterey captured, September 24.

" Iowa admitted to the Union, December 28.

1847—Battle of Buena Vista, February 23.

" Vera Cruz captured, March 29.

" Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.

" Battle of Contreras, August 20.

" Capture of Chapultepec, September 13.

" Mexico surrendered, September 14.

1848—Treaty of peace with Mexico, February 2.

" Gold discovered in California, February.

" Wisconsin admitted to the Union, May 29.

1849—General Taylor inaugurated, March 5.

1850—President Taylor died, July 9.

" Millard Fillmore inaugurated, July 16.

" California admitted to the Union, September 9.

1853—Franklin Pierce inaugurated, March 4.

1854—Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan, March.

" Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed, May

1857—James Buchanan inaugurated, March 4.

1858—Minnesota admitted to the Union, May 11.

1859—Oregon admitted to the Union, February 14.

1860—South Carolina seceded from the Union, December 20.

1861—Steamer Star of the West fired upon, January 9.

" Kansas admitted to the Union as a State, January 29.

" Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery, Febr...

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF 5TH ERA.

1861—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated, March 4.

" Fort Sumter fired upon, April 12.

" Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.

" Confederates seized Harper's Ferry, April 18.

" Massachusetts' troops fired upon in Baltimore, April 19.

" Confederates seized Norfolk Navy Yard, April 20.

" Battle of Philippi, Va., June 3.

" Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.

" Battle of Booneville, Mo., June 17.

" Battle of Carthage, Mo., July 5.

1861—Battle of Rich Mountain, Va., July 11.

" Battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., July 14.

" Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond, Va , July 20.

" Battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21.

" Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10

" Forts at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., captured, August 29.

" Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va., September 10.

" Battle of Lexington, Mo., September 20.

" Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., October 21.

" Port Royal, S. C., taken, November 7.

" Battle of Belmont, Mo., November 7.

" Seizure of Mason and Slidell, November 8.

" Skirmish of Dranesville, Va., December 20.

1862—Battle of Mill Spring, Ky., January 21.

" Fort Henry, Tenn., taken, February 6.

" Roanoke Island, N. C., taken, February 8.

" Fort Donalson, Tenn., taken, February 16

" Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7.

" Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac, March 9.

" Newburn, N. C., taken, March 14.

" Battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), Tenn., April 6, 7.

" Island No. 10, captured, April 7.

" New Orleans captured, April 25.

" Beaufort, S. C., captured, April 25

" Yorktown, Va., taken, May 4.

" Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 6.

" Norfolk, Va., surrendered, May 10.

" Corinth, Miss., taken May 30.

" Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va., May 1, June 1.

" Lee assumed command, of Confederate armies, June 3

" Memphis, Tenn., surrendered, June 6.

1862—Seven Days' Battle, June 25, July 1.

" Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9.

" Second battle of Bull Run, Va., August 29.

" Battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30.

" Battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1.

" Battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14.

" Harper's Ferry surrendered, September 15.

" Battle of Antietam, Md., September 17.

" Battle of Iuka, Miss., September 19.

" Battle of Corinth, Miss., October 4.

" Battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8.

" Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13.

" First attack on Vicksburg, Miss., December 29.

" Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31 and Januarv 1, 1863.

1863—Emancipation Proclamation, January 1

" Arkansas Post taken, January 11.

" Fort Sumter, S. C., bombarded by fleet, April 7.

" Grant's campaign before Vicksburg, May 1, 17.

" Battle of Chancelorsville, Va., May 2, 3.

" West Virginia admitted to the Union, June 20.

" Battle of Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 3.

" Vicksburg, Miss., surrendered, July 4.

" Port Hudson surrendered, July 8.

" Draft riot, in New York city, July 13, 16.

" Fort Wagner, S. C., taken, September 7.

" Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 20.

" Battle of Chattanooga, Ga., November 24, 25.

" Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., raised, December 3.

1864—Battle of Olustee, Fla., February 20.

" Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 3.

1864—Fort de Russy captured, March 14.

" Fort Pillow, Tenn., captured, April 12.

" Butler landed at Burmuda Hundred, May 5.

" Battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6.

" Battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 12.

" Battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 15.

" Battle of New Market, Va., May 15.

" Battle of Dallas, May 25, 28.

" Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3.

" Battle of Lost Mountain, Ga., June 15, 17.

" Battle between the Kearsage and Alabama, June 19.

" Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27.

" Battle of Monocracy, Md., July 9.

" Battles before Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 22, 28

" Chambersburg, Pa., burned, July 30.

" Mine Explosion, Pittsburg, Va., July 30.

" Farragut entered Mobile Bay, Aug. 5.

" Weldon railroad seized, Aug. 18.

" Atlanta, Ga., taken, Sept. 2.

" Battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19.

' Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22.

" Battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

" Nevada admitted into the Union, Oct. 31.

" Fort McAllister, Ga., taken, Dec. 13.

" Battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16.

1865—Fort Fisher, N. C., taken, Jan. 15.

" Columbia S. C., taken, Feb. 17.

" Charleston, S. C., taken, Feb. 18.

" Battles of Averysboro and Bentonsville, N. C., March 15, 18.

" Attack on Fort Steadman, Va., March 25.

" Battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1.

1865—Petersburg and Richmond taken, April 2, 3.

" Lee's army surrendered April 9.

" President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.

" Johnston's army surrendered, April 26.

" Jefferson Davis captured, May 11.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF 6TH ERA.

1865—Andrew Johnson, inaugurated, April 15.

" Conditional Amnesty proclaimed, May 29.

" Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing Slavery, declared to have been ratified by three-fourths of the States, December 18.

1866—Civil Rights Bill passed. Fenian invasion of Canada. Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution proposed. Tennessee restored to her relations in the Union.

1867—Nebraska admitted.

" Russian-America purchased from Russia.

1868—Impeachment, trial and acquittal of President Johnson.

" Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiania, North and and South Carolina, restored to the Union.

" Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution ratified.

" Proclamation of unconditional amnesty to all concerned in the secession movement.

1869—General Grant inaugurated, March 4.

NOTE.—From this time, keep posted on passing events, and note them down in a book kept for this purpose.

CAUSE AND RESULT OF THE REVOLUTION.

ENGLAND CLAIMED—

1st. That she had an undoubted right to tax her colonies.

2d. That the colonies were but a portion of the British Empire.

3d. That the colonies had ever submitted to the jurisdiction of the mother country.

4th. That the inhabitants of the colonies were as much represented in Parliament as the great majority of the English nation.

5th. That the taxes proposed were but a moderate interest for the immense sums which had already been bestowed in the defense of the colonies, and which would still be required for their protection; and that protection itself is the ground that gives the right of taxation.

COLONIES CLAIMED—

1st. As a fundamental principle, that taxation and representation are inseparable.

2d. That they were neither actually nor virtually represented in the British Parliament.

3d. That, if their property might be taken from them without their consent, there would be no limit to the oppression which might be exercised over them.

4th. That they supposed that the assistance which Great Britain had given them was offered from motives of humanity and not as the price of their liberty.

5th. The colonies had full confidence in their ability to defend themselves against any foreign enemy; and that taxation without representation they would submit to no longer.

Notwithstanding the murmurs which had arisen from every quarter, Great Britain passed numerous oppressive acts, among which was the Stamp Act of 1765. This act ordained that instruments of writing, such as *deeds*, *bonds*, *notes*, printed pamphlets, almanacs, etc., should be executed on stamped paper, for which a duty should be paid to the Crown.

The war began April 19th, 1775, with the battle of Lexington, and continued until the treaty of peace, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783.

The colonies gained their liberty. Great Britain lost the colonies, 50,000 of her best soldiers, and £100,000,000 sterling.

CAUSE AND RESULT OF THE WAR OF 1812.

England Claimed—

1st. That a man once a subject was always a subject; and that no act of his could change his allegiance to the Government under which he was born.

2d. That she had the right to search the vessels of other nations, and to take from them, and to impress into her service, those who had been naturalized, and were claimed to be citizens of other countries.

United States Claimed—

That man was born free; and if, when he arrived at years of reflection, he preferred some other government to that of his native land, he had a right to withdraw himself, and break the bonds imposed by his birth; and that to the so-called right of search and impressment she would submit to no longer. June 18, 1812. America declared war against Great Britain. A treaty of peace was concluded in December 1814. Great Britain virtually relinquished her pretentions to the right of search and impressment.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1821.

Missouri applied for admission into the Union. A proposition in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the new State, arrayed the South against the North—the slaveholding against the non-slaveholding States—and the whole subject of slavery became the exciting topic of debate throughout the Union. The Missouri question was finally settled by a compromise, which tolerated slavery in Missouri, but otherwise prohibited it in all the territory of the United States, north and west of the nothern limits of Arkansas.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NULLIFICATION ACTS OF 1832.

The South Carolina State Convention declared that the tariff acts, passed by the Congress of the United States, imposing additional duties on foreign goods, were unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; that the duties should not be paid; and that any attempt

on the part of the general government to enforce the payment, would produce the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union; but a proclamation of President Jackson's, declaring that the laws must and should be executed, soon caused South Carolina to recede from her hostile position.

CAUSE AND RESULT OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The cause of the Mexican war, which began as early as the 26th of April, 1846, was the annexation of Texas and the claim of a certain tract of land by both the United States and Mexico. The tract was in Texas, between the Neuces river and the Rio Grande On the 2d of February, 1846, a treaty of peace was concluded, by which the United States obtained from her late enemy a large increase of territory, embracing all New Mexico and Upper California. For the territory and privileges thus obtained, the United States surrendered to Mexico all castles, forts, territories, places and possessions, not embraced in the ceded territory; and agreed to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars, and assume the liquidation of all debts due American citizens from the Mexican government.

CAUSE AND RESULT OF THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

The authorities of the Southern States sought to withdraw those States from the Union, claiming they had a right to do so; and the United States government denying the right of any State to secede, raised armies to enforce its authority.

The war began in April, 1861, and virtually closed with the surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865, and resulted in a complete victory to the United States government.

NOTES.

1. The Seven Wise Men of Greece—

These were seven persons noted for their sagacity as philosophers and statesmen at an early period of Greek history; they were Periander, of Corinth; Pittacus, Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilon and Cleobulas.

2. The Seven Wonders of the World—

The Greeks considered them to be: 1st—The Pyramids of Egypt; 2d., the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon; 3d., the Pharos at Alexandria; 4th., the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; 5th., the Statue of the Olympian Jupiter, Sculptured by Phidias, and composed of ivory and gold; 6th., the splendid Sepulchre, erected by Queen Artemisia to her husband, Mausolus, 353 years B. C.—hence the English term mosoleum; 7th., the Colossus, of Rhodes.

3. U. S. Government.

I. Executive.	President	Salary	$50,000
	Vice-President..	"	8,000
II. Cabinet.	Secretary of State ..	"	8,000
	" Treasury	"	8,000
	" War ..	"	8,000
	" Navy ..	"	8,000
	" Interior.	"	8,000
	Attorney-General ..	"	8,000
	Postmaster-General .	"	8,000
III. Judiciary.	1 Chief Justice ..	"	6,000
	8 Associate Justices	"	6,000

Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington

PART IV.

GRAMMAR.

CHART No. 1.

- ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
  - ORTHOGRAPHY.
  - ETYMOLOGY.
  - SYNTAX.
  - PROSODY

- ORTHOGRAPHY.
  - LETTERS ....
    - 1. Vowels.
    - 2. Consonants.
      - Semi-Vowels.
      - Mutes.
    - 3. United Letters.
      - Diphthongs.
        - Proper.
        - Improper.
      - Triphthongs.
        - Proper.
        - Improper.
  - SYLLABLES ..
    - Monosyllables.
    - Dissyllables.
    - Trisyllables.
    - Polysyllables.
  - WORDS .....
    - Primitive.
    - Derivative.
    - Simple.
    - Compound
  - SPELLING.

DEFINITIONS OF CHART No. 1.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly.

2. ORTHOGRAPHY signifies writing words correctly. It treats of letters, syllables, words and spelling.

3. ETYMOLOGY treats of the parts of speech—their classification and modification.

4. SYNTAX treats of the relation, agreement and government of words in sentences.

5. PROSODY treats of punctuation, elocution, figures and versification.

1. *Orthography* treats of letters, syllables, words and spelling.

2. A *Letter* is a character used to represent an oral sound—called vocal.

3. A *Vowel* is a letter representing an unarticulated sound.

4. A *Consonant* is a letter representing an articulated sound.

5. A *Semi-Vowel* is a consonant whose sound may be prolonged.

6. A *Mute* is a consonant whose sound cannot be prolonged.

7. A *Diphthong* is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as *oi* in oil.

8. A *Triphthong* is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as *iew* in view.

9. A *Proper Diphthong* has both of the vowels sounded; four of them *oi, oy, ou* and *ow*

10. An *Improper Diphthong* has one of the vowels silent; as *e* in heart.

11. A *Proper Triphthong* has three vowels sounded; as in quoit, buoy.

12. An *Improper Triphthong* has two vowels silent; as *we* in owe.

13. A *Syllable* is a letter or union of letters uttered together.

14. A *Monosyllable* is a word of one syllable.

15. A *Dissyllable* is a word of two syllables

16. A *Trisyllable* is a word of three syllables.

17. A *Polysyllable* is a word of many syllables.

18. A *Word* is the expression of an idea.

19. A *Primitive Word* is the root or radical word.

20. A *Derivative Word* is the root with a prefix or suffix.

21. A *Simple Word* is one not compounded.

22. A *Compound Word* is one composed of simple words.

CHART No. 2.

ETYMOLOGY.

- PARTS OF SPEECH.....
  - Nouns.
  - Pronouns.
  - Adjectives
  - Verbs.
  - Adverbs.
  - Prepositions.
  - Conjunctions.
  - Interjections.

- Nouns.....
  - Greater Class.
    - Proper.
    - Common.
  - Smaller Class.
    - Collective.
    - Abstract.
    - Verbal.

- Nouns and Pronouns have
  - Gender.....
    - Masculine.
    - Feminine.
    - Common.
    - Neuter.
  - Person.....
    - First.
    - Second.
    - Third.
  - Number.....
    - Singular.
    - Plural.
  - Case.....
    - Nominative
    - Possessive.
    - Objective.
    - Independent

DEFINITION TO CHART No. 2.

A *Noun* is a name.

A *Pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun.

An *Adjective* is a word used to describe or limit a noun or a pronoun.

A *Verb* is a word that signifies *to be*, or *to do*.

An *Adverb* is a word used to modify the sense of a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

A *Preposition* is a word used to show a relation of a noun or pronoun to some other word.

A *Conjunction* is a word used to connect *words*, phrases, or clauses.

An *Interjection* is a word used to express some emotion of the mind.

A *Proper Noun* is a particular name.

A *Common Noun* is a general name.

A *Collective Noun* is the name of two or more together.

An *Abstract Noun* is the name of a quality apart from its object.

A *Verbal Noun* is the name of a state of being or action.

GENDER is a modification to distinguish objects in regard to sex.

The *Masculine Gender* denotes males

The *Femine Gender* denotes females.

The *Common Gender* denotes either or both sexes.

The *Neuter Gender* denotes things without sex.

PERSON is a modification to distinguish the speaker, the object addressed, and the object spoken of.

The *First Person* denotes the speaker.

The *Second Person* denotes the object spoken to.

The *Third Person* denotes the object spoken of.

NUMBER is a modification to distinguish unity and plurality.

The *Singular Number* expresses but one.

The *Plural Number* expresses more than one.

CASE is a modification to distinguish the relation of nouns and pronouns to other words.

The *Nominative Case* denotes the subject of a finite verb.

The *Possessive Case* denotes possession, origin, or design.

The *Objective* denotes the object of an action, or a relation.

The *Independent Case* has no governing word, and is not grammatically connected with other words.

NOTE.—See that the pupils understand the declension of nouns—have a general drill often.

CHART No. 3.

- **Pronouns**
  - Personal
    - I of the first.
    - Thou, or You of the second.
    - He, She, and It, of the third.
    - And their declined forms.
  - Relative
    - Who.
    - Which.
    - What.
    - That.
    - As.
  - Interrogative
    - Who.
    - Which.
    - What.
  - Adjective
    - Is a common specifying Adjective, used as a Pronoun.

- **Adjectives**
  - Greater Class.
    - Descriptive.
    - Definitive.
  - Smaller Class.
    - Common.
    - Proper.
    - Participal.
    - Compound.
    - Numeral.
    - Pronominal.

- **Degrees of Comparison**
  - Positive.
  - Comparative.
  - Superlative.

DEFINITIONS TO CHART No. 3.

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun.

A *Personal Pronoun* is one that by its form denotes its person. There are five—I, of the first person; Thou, or You, of the second; He, She, and It, of the third, and their declined forms.

The simple pronouns are compounded by adding the word *self* or *selves* to them. They are used in the nominative or objective cases, but never in possessive.

A *Relative Pronoun* is one that relates to an antecedent, and unites clauses.

Who is applied to persons.
Which to things and brutes.
What is a double relative, equivalent to thing or things which.
That is a relative when it can be changed to *who* or *which*.
As is a relative when it follows *such*, *many*, or *same*.
An *Interrogative Pronoun* is one used in asking a question.
Who, as an Interrogative Pronoun, is applied to persons.
Which and *What*, to persons, things and brutes.

An *Adjective Pronoun* is a common specifying Adjective, used as a Pronoun.

An ADJECTIVE is a word added to a noun or a pronoun, and defines or limits, and expresses quality.

A *Descriptive Adjective* expresses quality, kind, or condition.

A *Definitive Adjective* defines or limits.

A *Common Adjective* is any ordinary epithet.

A *Proper Adjective* is derived from a proper noun.

A *Participal Adjective* is a participal placed before the noun which it describes.

A *Compound Adjective* is two or more simple words joined together.

A *Numeral Adjective* expresses number.

A *Pronominal Adjective* is a definitive adjective which represents a noun understood.

COMPARISON is a variation to express degrees of quality.

The *Positive* is expressed by the adjective in its simple form.

The *Comparative* is higher or lower than the positive.

The *Superlative* is the highest or lowest of all contrasted.

CHART No. 4

VERBS in relation to their

- Form, are..
  - Regular.
  - Irregular.
- Subject, are
  - Neuter.
  - Active.
  - Passive.
- Object, are.
  - Transitive.
  - Intransitive.

VERBS are modified by

- Voice .....
  - Active.
  - Passive.
- Mood .....
  - Indicative ...
    - Present.
    - Present Perfect.
    - Past.
    - Past Perfect.
    - Future.
    - Future Perfect.
  - Potential ....
    - Present.
    - Present Perfect.
    - Past.
    - Past Perfect.
  - Subjunctive..
    - Past.
    - Present.
  - Imperative... Present.
- Tense. ....
  - Present.
  - Present Perfect.
  - Past.
  - Past Perfect.
  - Future.
  - Future Perfect.
- Person.....
  - First.
  - Second.
  - Third.
- Number....
  - Singular.
  - Plural.

DEFINITIONS TO CHART No. 4.

VERBS.

A *Regular Verb* is one whose past tense ends in *ed.*

An *Irregular Verb* is one whose past tense does not end in *ed.*

A *Neuter Verb* expresses neither action or passion, but *being,* or *state of being*

An *Active Verb* expresses action.

A *Passive Verb* represents its subject as being acted upon.

A *Transitive Verb* expresses an action which has an object.

An *Intransitive Verb* expresses an action which has no object.

The SUBJECT is that of which something is asserted.

The OBJECT is the word or words on which the act expressed by the verb terminates.

VOICE is that form of the transitive verb which shows whether the subject does or receives the act.

The *Active Voice* represents the subject as acting.

The *Passive Voice* represents the subject as acted upon.

MOOD is the manner in which the action, being, or state is asserted.

The *Indicative* asserts a thing as actually existing.

The *Potential Mood* asserts the *power, liberty, permission, necessity,* or duty of acting, or of being.

The *Subjunctive Mood* asserts a thing, as conditional, or doubtful.

The *Imperative Mood* asserts a command, an entreaty, or a permission.

TENSE primarily denotes the *time* of an action, or an event, in relation to the moment of speaking.

The *Present Tense* represents what takes place in present time.

The *Present Perfect Tense* represents a past event, as completed in present time.

The *Past Tense* represents what took place in time wholly past.

The *Past Perfect Tense* represents a past event as completed in time wholly past.

The *Future Tense* represents what will take place in future time.

The *Future Perfect Tense* represents an event as completed in future time.

PERSON and NUMBER of a Verb is a change in form to agree with its subject, and the noun. There are three persons and two numbers.

CHART No. 5.

- ADVERBS....
  - Time.
  - Place.
  - Degree.
  - Cause.
  - Manner.

- Discuss the use of ...
  - Prepositions
  - Conjunctions
  - Interjections.

SYNTAX BEGINS.

- NATURAL ORDER OF WRITING ....
  1. 1st. Adjective.
  2. 2d. Subject.
  3. 3d. Verb.
  4. 4th. Object.
  5. 5th. Adverb.

- * ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE.
  1. Separate discourse into paragraphs.
  2. Separate paragraphs into sentences and phrases.
  3. Analyze the
     - Sentences, by telling.
       - Kind.
       - Principal Element.
       - Adjunct Element.
     - Phrases, by telling ..
       - Leader.
       - Subsequent.

DEFINITIONS TO CHART No. 5.

Adverbs of Time, answers—When? How long? How often?
" *Place*, " Where? Whither? Whence?
" *Degree*, " How much? In what degree
" *Cause*, " Why? Wherefore? For what?
" *Manner*, " How? In what manner?

DISCUSS THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS.

Show how they are used. Prepositions commonly indicate the office of the phrase which they introduce—

During, till, since, etc., indicate a relation of time.
In, on, under, above, etc., " " place. (Idea of rest.)
From, into, through, out of, " " place. (Idea of motion)

EXAMPLES.....

I. My hat is { in the hall. / *on* the chair. / *under* the stand.

II. I came... { *from* Owego / *to* Arcola, / *through* Paterson.

As the kind of relation expressed by a given preposition is not uniform, no perfect classification can be made.

Discuss the use of conjunctions and interjections in the manner above indicated.

DISCOURSE is any train of thought embodied in language.

ANALYSIS is the resolving of a whole into its parts.

A PARAGRAPH is a sentence, or a combination of sentences, distinguished by a break and a new beginning.

A SENTENCE is a thought expressed by a proposition, or a union of propositions, followed by a full pause.

A PHRASE is a combination of words, not constituting an entire proposition.

The ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE are the parts which enter into its structure.

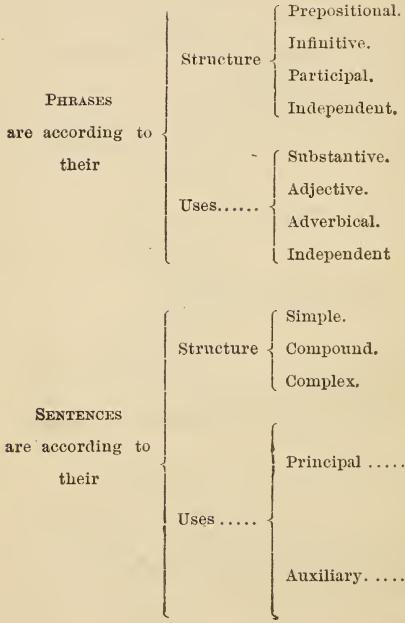
The PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS make the unmodified assertion.

The ADJUNCT ELEMENTS make the modified assertion.

The LEADER OF A PHRASE is the word which introduces it.

THE SUBSEQUENT OF A PHRASE is the word which depends on, or follows the leader.

CHART No. 6.


PHRASES
are according to their
Structure
Prepositional.
Infinitive.
Participal.
Independent.
Uses.....
Substantive.
Adjective.
Adverbical.
Independent
SENTENCES
are according to their
Structure
Simple.
Compound.
Complex.
Uses .....
Principal .....
Declarative.
Interrogative.
Imperative.
Auxiliary. ....
Substantive.
Adjective.
Adverbial.

DEFINITIONS TO CHART No. 6.

A *Prepositional Phrase* is a phrase introduced by a *preposition.*

An *Infinitive Phrase* is a phrase introduced by the preposition *to,* having a verb as its object of relation.

A *Participal Phrase* is a phrase introduced by a participle.

An *Independent Phrase* is introduced by a noun or a pronoun, followed by a participle depending upon it.

A *Substantive Phrase* is a phrase used as a noun.

An *Adjective Phrase* is a phrase used as an adjective.

An *Adverbial Phrase* is a phrase used as an adverb.

An *Independent Phrase* is a phrase not grammatically connected with any other word.

A *Simple Sentence* asserts but one proposition.

A *Compound Sentence* asserts more than one proposition.

A *Principal Sentence* asserts the principal proposition.

An *Auxiliary Sentence* depends upon the principal sentence, and the two constitute a *complex sentence.*

A *Complex Sentence* is composed of one principal clause or proposition, and one or more subordinate or auxiliary sentences.

A *Sentence* is declarative when it declares.

A *Sentence* is interrogative when it asks a question.

A *Sentence* is imperative when it expresses a command, or a wish.

A *Substantive Sentence* is used as a noun.

An *Adjective Sentence* is used as an adjective.

An *Adverbial Sentence* is used as an adverb.

CHART No. 7.

ORDER OF PARSING

- I. NOUN
  - Class.
  - Gender.
  - Person.
  - Number.
  - Case.
  - Rule.
- II. PRONOUN
  - Class.
  - Gender.
  - Person.
  - Number.
  - To what relates.
  - Rule.
  - Case.
  - Rule.
- III. ADJECTIVE
  - Class.
  - Degree.
  - To what relates.
  - Rule.
- IV. VERB
  - Form.
  - Neuter, active or passive.
  - Transitive or intransitive.
  - Voice.
  - Mood.
  - Tense.
  - Person.
  - Number.
  - Rule.
- V. ADVERB
  - Class.
  - Modifiers.
  - Rule.
- VI. PREPOSITION
  - Relation.
  - Rule.
- VII. CONJUNCTION.
  - Class.
  - Connection.
  - Rule.
- VIII. INTERJECTION
  - How used.
  - Rule.
- IX. INFINITIVES & PARTICIPLES
  - Present or Perfect.
  - Transitive or Intransitive.
  - Neuter.
  - On what depends.
  - Rule.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. The subject of a Finite Verb is in the nominative case.

II. A Noun or Pronoun, used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put by apposition in the same case.

III. A Noun or a Pronoun that limits the meaning of another, by denoting possession, is put in the possessive case.

IV. A Noun or a Pronoun, not governed, is put in the independent case.

V. Double Relatives always supply two cases.

VI. The object of an Action, or a Relation, is put in the objective case.

VII. Intransitive and Passive Verbs have the same case after as before them, when both words refer to the same thing.

VIII. Adjectives relate to nouns, pronouns, phrases or clauses.

IX. Prepositions show the relation of ideas.

X. A Verb must agree with its subject, in person and number.

XI. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, in gender, person and number.

XII. Infinitives and Participles relate to nouns or pronouns as their subject.

XIII. Adverbs modify verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs.

XIV. When two or more singular Nouns or Pronouns are taken together, a verb or pronoun, to agree with them, must be plural; but when taken separately, a verb or a pronoun, to agree with them, must be singular.

XV. Conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses.

XVI. Interjections have no dependence in construction.

CHART No. 8.

PROSODY..

- FIGURES.....
  - ORTHOGRAPHY..
    - Aphœresis.
    - Syncope.
    - Apocope.
    - Prosthesis.
    - Paragoge.
    - Tmesis.
  - SYNTAX .....
    - Ellipsis.
    - Aposiopesis.
    - Zeugma.
    - Pleonasm.
    - Enallage.
    - Inversion.
    - Archaism.
    - Mimicry.
  - RHETORIC.....
    - Simile.
    - Metaphor.
    - Allegory.
    - Metonymy.
    - Synecdoche.
    - Personification
    - Antithesis.
    - Irony.
    - Paralipsis.
    - Hyperbole.
    - Climax.
    - Allusion.
    - Euphemism.
    - Interrogation.
    - Exclamation.
    - Apostrophe.
    - Vision.
    - Onomatopœia.
- VERSIFICATION.
- UTTERANCE.
- PUNCTUATION.

DEFINITIONS TO CHART No. 8.

A *Figure* is any deviation from the grammatical, or ordinary form, construction or application of words.

Figures of Orthography are deviations from the ordinary spelling, or pronunciation of words.

Aphæresis shortens a word, by taking a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Syncope shortens a word, by taking a letter or syllable from the middle.

Apocope shortens a word, by taking a letter or syllable from the end.

Prosthesis lengthens a word, by prefixing a syllable.

Paragoge lengthens a word, by annexing a syllable.

Tmesis inserts a word between the parts of a compound word.

Figures of Syntax are deviations from the ordinary construction of words.

Ellipsis is the omission of words; usually must be supplied in parsing.

Aposiopesis is the leaving of something unsaid.

Zeugma is the referring of a word to two different ones, when in direct syntax it can only agree with one of them.

Pleonasm is the use of more words than the sense requires.

Enallage is the use of one part of speech, or of one form of a word for another.

Inversion is inverted syntax, or the transposition of words.

Archaism is a word or expression, imitative of ancient style, or usage.

Mimicry is the imitation of another person's improper use of language.

Figures of Rhetoric are deviations from the ordinary meaning of words.

A *Simile* is an express comparison. A *Metaphor* is an implied comparison.

An *Allegory* is a fictitious story about one thing, and is a continued metaphor.

Metonymy is the name of one object applied to a different one, from some other relation than resemblance.

Synecdoche is the name of a part applied to the whole, or *vice versa.*

Personification represents as persons, objects that are not such in reality.

Antithesis is the contrasting of different objects, actions, qualities or circumstances.

Irony is the sneering use of words with a contrary meaning.

Paralipsis is the pretended omission, or concealment of what is thus really suggusted and enforced.

Hyperbole is exaggeration.

Climax is a gradual climbing, from things inferior, to greater or better.

Allusion is the use of an expression, that recalls, incidentally, some interesting fact, custom, etc.

Euphemism is a softened mode of speech for what would be disagreeable, or offensive, if told in the plainest language.

Interrogation is a mode of strengthening a statement by an appeal in the form of a question.

Exclamation is designed to express more strongly the emotions of the speaker.

Apostrophe is a sudden turning away, in the fullness of emotion, to address some person or thing.

Vision represents something that is past, future, absent or imagined, as if it were really present.

Onomatopœia is such an imitation in the sound of the words as may correspond with the sense, or suggest it.

NOTE.—To say what we mean, and nothing more, never can constitute a deviation from the ordinary grammatical construction of words; therefore, there can never be an ellipsis of anything which is either unnecessary to the construction or necessary to the sense. Ellipsis, as a figure of Syntax, can be only of such words as are so evidently suggested to the reader, that the writer is as fully answerable for them as if he had written them. To suppose an ellipsis where there is none, or to overlook one where it really occurs, is to pervert or mutilate the text, in order to accommodate it to the parser's ignorance of the principles of Syntax.

CHART No. 9.

VERSIFICATION

- POETIC FEET.
  - Principal...
    - Iambus.
    - Trochee.
    - Anapest.
    - Dactyl.
  - Secondary.
    - Spondee.
    - Pyrrhic.
    - Cæsura.
- POETIC LINES.
  - Monometer, a line of one foot.
  - Diameter, a line of two feet.
  - Trimeter, a line of three feet.
  - Tetrameter, a line of four feet
  - Pentameter, a line of five feet.
  - Hexameter, a line of six feet.
  - Heptameter, a line of seven ft.
  - Octometer, a line of eight ft.
- POETIC PAUSES
  - Final.
  - Cæsural.
- RHYME
  - Single, when one syllable.
  - Double, when two syllables.
  - Triple, when three syllables.
- VERSE
  - Blank.
  - Heroic.
- STANZA.
- POETIC LICENSE is allowed in
  - Spelling.
  - Pronunciation.
  - Choice of words.
  - Meaning of words.
  - Idioms.
  - Syntax.
  - Figures.
  - Versification.

DEFINITIONS TO CHART No. 9.

VERSIFICATION is the art of making verse.

A *Poetic Foot* is a part of a line that consists of two or three syllables, one accented.

Iambus is a foot of two syllables, accented on the second.

Trochee is a foot of two syllables, accented on the first.

Anapest is a foot of three syllables, accented on the last.

Dactyl is a foot of three syllables, accented on the first.

Spondee is a foot of two long or accented syllables.

Pyrrhic is a foot of two short or unaccented syllables.

Cæsura is a long or accented syllable, used as one foot.

Poetic Lines are named according to the number of feet composing them. *See Chart.*

Poetic Pauses are made to improve the rhythm.

Final Pause is a slight pause made at the end of each line, even when the grammatical sense does not require it.

Cæsural Pause is a slight pause made within the line, most frequently about the middle of it; and it chiefly belongs to long lines.

Rhyme is a similarity of sound between the endings of poetic lines.

Verse is the musical arrangement of words, according to some regular accent.

Blank Verse is verse without rhyme.

Heroic Verse is verse that consists of iambic pentameters.

A *Stanza* is a combination of three or more poetic lines that usually make a distinct chime of rhymes, and a regular division of the poem. Scanning is dividing the verse into its feet.

Poetic License is an allowed deviation from the correctness of ordinary prose, or from the regular laws of versification.

NOTE.—The names under this last topic suggests the deviations to be made.

CHART No. 10.

UTTERANCE.....	Articulation.
	Degree of Loudness
	Degree of Rapidity.
	Inflection.
	Tones.
	Emphasis.
	Pauses.
PUNCTUATION....	Period.
	Colon.
	Semicolon.
	Comma.
	Interrogation.
	Exclamation.
	Dash. Curves.
	Brackets. Quotation Marks.
	Apostrophe. Hyphen.
	Acute Accent.
	Grave Accent.
	Circumflex Accent.
	Macron. Breve.
	Diæresis. Cedilla.
	Tilde. Caret.
	Brace. Section.
	Paragraph.
	Star, Dagger, or Double Dagger.
	Ditto.
	Hand.
	Asterism.
	Leaders.
	Underscore.

DEFINITIONS TO CHART No. 10.

UTTERANCE is the art of vocal expression.

Articulation is the distinct utterance of the oral elements, syllables and words.

Degree of Loudness and *Rapidity* must depend on circumstances—such as speaker, hearer, discourse, and the place.

Inflections refer to the passage of the voice from one pitch to another.

Tones are modulations of the voice.

Emphasis is an elevation of the voice on some words, word or part of a word.

Pauses are of three kinds: Sentential or Grammatical, which show the grammatical; Rhetorical, which are used for effect; and Harmonic, which are used in poetry.

The *Period* (.) denotes the longest pause, or a full stop; and is put at the end of every word, phrase, or sentence, complete in itself, and not interrogative or exclamatory; also, after all abbreviations.

The *Colon* (:) denotes the next shorter pause, and is used as an intermediate point between the semicolon and the period; after a statement that ends with *as follows, the following, thus, these,* or other words of the same meaning; also, after an address that begins a discourse or letter, and before an important remark added to a sentence.

The *Semicolon* (;) denotes the next shorter pause, and is used to separate parts that require a point greater than the comma, and less than the colon; also, the parts of a loose series; and they may consist of subjects, predicates, modifiers, or clauses. It is frequently placed before *and, but, for, though, yet, nor, nay, hence, therefore,* or similar connectives, when they unite clauses that are rather long, and make but one sentence.

The *Comma* (,) denotes the shortest pause, and is used to separate the parts of a complex sentence, when the auxiliary precedes the principal sentence; to separate words of the same construction, when used consecutively; but the adjective next to its noun must not be separated; to separate words, phrases and clauses thrown in between the parts of a principal sentence; to separate a phrase or a sentence from the verb, when they are its subject; to separate words used in direct address; to separate adjunct sentences, phrases, and sometimes words, not in their natural position.

The *Interrogation Point* (?) is placed after every complete direct question, whether it forms a complete sentence, or only a part of a sentence.

The *Exclamation Point* (!) is placed after every word, phrase, clause or sentence that indicates surprise, grief, joy, or other emotion in the speaker.

The *Dash* (—) denotes emphasis or abruptness.

The *Curves* () enclose some explanation, or remark that can be omitted.

The *Brackets* ([]) enclose some correction, or explanation, that is generally inserted by another person.

The *Quotation Marks* (" ") enclose words taken from another person.

The *Apostrophe* (') denotes possession, or the omission of some letter or letters.

The *Hyphen* (-) joins the parts of most compound words, and is placed at the end of a line, when a part of a word is carried to the next line.

The *Acute Accent* (´) marks stress of voice.

The *Grave Accent* (`) shows a sinking of the voice.

The *Circumflex Accent* (^ or ˘) is a union of the other two accents.

The *Macron* (–) marks a long sound.

The *Breve* (˘) makes a short sound.

The *Diœresis* (¨) separates two vowels into two syllables.

The *Cedilla* (ç) is a French mark joined to the lower part of c, to give it the sound of *s*.

The *Tilde* (ñ) is a Spanish mark, placed over *n*, to annex to it the sound of *y*.

The *Caret* (^) is used in writing, to show where words or letters are to be inserted.

The *Brace* (⎫⎬⎭) serves to connect parts.

The *Section* (§) is sometimes used to mark the small divisions of a book.

The *Paragraph* (¶) shows where a new subject begins.

The *Star*, *Dagger* or *Double Dagger* (* † ‡) are used as marks of reference.

The *Stars, Double Dash, or Periods* (**. ——, . . .) denote omission, or suppression.

The *Ditto* (") is used instead of repeating the word or words.

The *Hand* (☞) directs special attention to something.

The *Asterism* (⁂) is sometimes placed before a note that has a general reference.

The *Leaders* (.....) lead the eye from one part to another, over a blank space.

The *Underscore* (———) is a line drawn under words in writing, that are to be printed in italics, or capitals.

MEASURES.

Stanzas of four lines, the 1st and 3d, four feet; 2d and 4th, three feet, is C. M.

Stanzas of four lines. the 3d, four feet; the others three feet, is S. M.

Stanzas of four lines, four feet in each, L. M.

Stanzas of four lines, five feet in each. Elegiac.

SETTLEMENT AND ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

STATES	AREA IN SQR. MILES.	SETTLED			ADMITTED.*	DURING WHOSE ADMINISTRA'N.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.		
Virginia	38352	1607	Jamestown	English	June 26, 1788	
New York	47000	1613	New York	Dutch	July 26, 1788	
Massachusetts	7800	1620	Plymouth	English	Feb. 6, 1788	
New Hampshire	9280	1623	Portsmouth	"	June 21, 1788	
Connecticut	4674	1613	Windsor	Emigrants from Mass.	Jan. 9, 1788	
Maryland	11124	1633	St. Mary's	English	April 28, 1788	
Rhode Island	1306	1636	Providence	"	May 29, 1790	
Delaware	1627	1638	Wilmington	Swedes and Fins	Dec. 7, 1787	
North Carolina	50704	1650	Albemarle	English	Nov. 21, 1789	
New Jersey	8320	1664	Elizabethtown	Dutch and Danes	Dec. 18, 1787	
South Carolina	30213	1670	Ashley River	English	May 23, 1788	
Pennsylvania	46000	1683	Philadelphia	"	Dec. 12, 1787	
Georgia	58000	1733	Savannah	"	Jan. 2, 1788	
Vermont	9056	1724	Fort Dummer	Em. from Mass.	Mar. 4, 1791	Washington.
Kentucky	37680	1775	Boonesboro	English	June 1, 1792	
Tennessee	45600	1757	Fort Loudon	Em. from N. C	June 1, 1796	
Ohio	39964	1788	Marietta	Em. from N. Eng	Nov. 29, 1803	Jefferson.
Louisiana	41255	1699	Biloxi	French	April 8, 1812	Madison.
Indiana	33809	1730	Vincennes	"	Dec. 11, 1816	
Mississippi	41255	1716	Natchez	"	Dec. 10, 1817	
Illinois	55409	1720	Kaskaskia	"	Dec. 3, 1818	
Alabama	50722	1712	Mobile	"	Dec. 14, 1819	Monroe.

NOTE.—Areas and dates of admission, taken from official documents authorized by Congress, and published in 1866.
* The first thirteen dates refer to the ratification of the Constitution.

SETTLEMENT AND ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

CONTINUED.

STATES	AREA IN SQR. MILES.	SETTLED			ADMITTED.	DURING WHOSE ADMINISTRA'N.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.		
Maine	31766	1625	Bristol	French	Mar. 15, 1820	Monroe.
Missouri	67380	1755	St. Louis	"	Aug. 10, 1821	
Arkansas	52198	1685	Arkansas Post	"	June 15, 1836	Jackson.
Michigan	56243	1701	Detroit	"	Jan. 26, 1837	
Florida	59268	1565	St. Augustine	Spaniards	Mar. 3, 1845	Tyler.
Texas	237321	1692	San Antonio	"	Dec. 29, 1845	Polk.
Iowa	55045	1833	Burlington	Em. from N. Eng	Dec. 28, 1846	
Wisconsin	53924	1745	Green Bay	French	May 29, 1848	
California	155500	1769	San Diego	Spaniards	Sep. 9, 1850	Fillmore.
Minnesota	81259	1846	St. Paul	Americans	May 11, 1858	Buchanan.
Oregon	95274	1811	Astoria	"	Feb. 12, 1859	
Kansas	78418			"	Dec. 6, 1859	
West Virginia	23000			English	Dec. 31, 1862	Lincoln.
Nevada	104100			Americans	October, 1864	
Nebraska	76000				1867	Johnson.

NOTE.—Areas and dates of admission, taken from official documents authorized by Congress, and published in 1866.

Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States.

Presidents.	Where and When Born.	Elected by	Inaugurated.	Continuance in Office.	Died.	Residence.	Vice-Presidents.
GEO. WASHINGTON..	Virg'ia, Feb. 22, 1732	All	April 30, 1789	8 years....	Dec. 14, 1799	Virginia.	John Adams.
JOHN ADAMS	Mass., Oct. 30, 1735	Fed ...	March 4, 1797	4 years....	July 4, 1826	Mass	Thos. Jefferson.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.	Virg'ia, April 2, 1748	Dem...	March 4, 1801	8 years....	July 4, 1826	Virginia.	Arron Burr.
							George Clinton.
JAMES MADISON	Virg'ia, Mar. 16, 1751	Dem...	March 4. 1809	8 years....	June 28, 1836	Virginia.	George Clinton.
							Elbridge Gerry.
JAMES MONROE.....	Virg'ia, April 2, 1758	Dem...	March 4, 1817	8 years....	July 4, 1831	Virginia.	Dn. D. Tompkins
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	Mass., July 11, 1767	Fed....	March 4, 1825	4 years....	Feb. 23, 1848	Mass	John C. Calhoun.
ANDREW JACKSON ..	S. Car'a, Mar. 15, 1767	Dem...	March 4, 1829	8 years....	June 8, 1845	Tenn....	J. C. Calhoun.
							Mar. Van Buren
MARTIN VAN BUREN	N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782	Dem...	March 4, 1837	4 years....	Dec. 27, 1862	NewYork	Rd. M. Johnson.
WM. H. HARRISON..	Virginia, Feb. 9, 1773	Whig..	March 4, 1841	1 month ..	April 4, 1841	Ohio	John Tyler.
JOHN TYLER	Virg'a, Mar 20, 1790	Whig..	*	3 y. 11 m..	Jan. 17, 1862	Virginia.	
JAMES K. POLK.....	N. Car'a, Nov. 2, 1795	Dem...	March 4, 1845	4 years....	June 15, 1849	Tenn....	Geo. M. Dallas.
ZACHARY TAYLOR...	Virg'ia, Nov. 24, 1784	Whig..	March 4, 1849	4 m.....	July 9, 1850	Louisia'a	Millard Fillmore.
MILLARD FILLMORE	N. Y., May 7, 1800	Whig..	*	3 y. 8 m ..	March 8, 1874	NewYork	
FRANKLIN PIERCE..	N.Ham., Nov. 23, 1804	Dem...	March 4, 1853	4 years....	Oct. 8, 1869	N. Ham..	Wm. R. King.
JAMES BUCHANAN...	Penn., April 23, 1791	Dem...	March 4, 1857	4 years....	June 1, 1868	Penn....	J. C. Breckinrid'e
ABRAHAM LINCOLN .	Kent'y, Feb. 12, 1809	Rep ...	March 4, 1861	4 y. 1 m...	April 15, 1865	Illinois..	Han'ib'l Hamlin
							And'w Johnson
ANDREW JOHNSON ..	N. Car., Dec. 29, 1808	Rep ...	*	3 y. 11 m..	July 31, 1875	Tenn....	
ULYSSES S. GRANT..	Ohio, April 27, 1822	Rep ...	March 4, 1869	.....	.....	Illinois..	Schuyler Colfax
							Henry Wilson.

* Succeeded to the Presidency.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES OF THE WORLD.

NORTH AMERICA.

Names.	In What State or Country.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Altitude in Ft.	Depth in Ft.
Superior	North of U. S.	31,440	600	1,200
Michigan	Michigan	25 600	574	1,000
Huron	N. E. of Michigan	23,800	574	1,000
Erie	North of Ohio	10.000	565	80
Great Bear Lake	British America	9.300	230	
Winnipeg	" "	8.900	628	
Great Slave Lake	" "	8.300		
Ontario	N. New York	7.300	235	600
Nicaragua	Central America	3.500		
Great Salt Lake	Utah	3 250	4,200	
Athabasca	British America	3.200	600	
Lake of the Woods	" "	500	977	

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lake Maracaibo	Venezuela	5.300	Sea lev.	
Lake Titicaca	Bolivia	3 500	12,850	700

EUROPE.

Ladoga	Russia	6,900	50	
Onega	"	4.900	237	
Wener	Sweden	2,300	143	
Wetter	"	800	289	400
Maelar	"	320	6	
Balaton	Hungary	255	469	38
Hielmar	Sweden	202	76	
Leman	Switzerland	240	1,226	980
Constance	"	190	1,263	1,027
Garda	Italy	140	237	950
Maggiore	"	70	685	2,620
Como	"	59	697	1,930

ASIA.

Caspian Sea	W. Asia	132,000	Dep'd83	2,700
Aral Sea	"	25,400	36	200
Baikal Lake	E. Siberia	15,200	1,280	3,000
Balkhash	W. Siberia	6,400	500	60
Tengri-nor	Thibet	3.500		
Tong-ting	China	2,360		
Koko-nor	Mongolia	2.000		
Urumiah	Armenia	1,790	4,350	50
Kossogol	Mongolia	1,500	5,520	
Van	Armenia	1,414	5,470	
Dead Sea	Palestine	500	D1,286	1,300
Sirikol	Pamir	40	15,600	

AFRICA

Victoria Nyanza	Ethiopia	28,000	4,300	
Albert Nyanza	"	2,600	2,700	
Tchad	Soudan	1,500	800	
Tanganyika	Ethiopia	13,000	2 800	
Nyassa	"	8,000	1,360	

Table of the Principal Rivers of the World.

NORTH AMERICA.

Names.	Where Rise.	Flows.	Into What Empty.	Length.
Mississippi	Minn	S.	Gulf of Mexico	4,200
Missouri	Rocky Mountains	S. E.	Mississippi	2,908
Mackeuzie	B. A. Great Slave Lake	N. W.	Arctic Ocean	2,300
St. Lawrence	L. Ontario	N. E	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	2,000
Saskatchewan	S. W. part British America	E	Winnipeg	1,900
Yukon	N. W. part British America	W	Pacific	1,600
Arkansas	Colorado	S. E.	Mississippi	1,514
Rio Grande del Norte	Colorado	S. E.	Gulf of Mexico	1,500
Red	N. of Texas	S. E	Mississippi	1,200
Alabama	Alabama	S. W.	Mobile Bay	650
Brazos	N. of Texas	S. E.	Gulf of Mexico	650
Colorado, Texas	Texas	S. E.	Gulf of Mexico	608
St. John	N. E. of U. S.	S. E.	Atlantic Ocean	450
Susquehanna	New York	S. E.	Chesapeake Bay	400
Connecticut	New Hampshire	S. W	Long Island Sound	350
Hudson	New York	S.	New York Bay	330
Savannah	South Carolina	S. E.	Atlantic Ocean	300

Amazon	Andes Mountains	E	Atlantic Ocean	3,750
La Plata, or Parana	Brazil	S. W.	Atlantic Ocean	2,300
Madeira	Brazil	N. E	Amazon	2,200
Tocantins	Brazil	N. W	Para Bay	1,600
Rio Negro	Columbia	S. E	Amazon	1,600
Orinoco	Venezuela	E	Atlantic Ocean	1,550
San Francisco	Brazil	N. E.	Atlantic Ocean	1,550
Purus	Peru	N. E	Amazon	1,500
Paraguay	Brazil	S	Parana	1,400
Uruguay	Brazil	S. W.	Parana	1,100

EUROPE.

Volga	Russia	S. E	Caspian Sea	2,000
Danube	Prussia	E.	Black Sea	1,800
Dnieper	Russia	S	Black Sea	1,120
Don	Russia	S	Sea of Azof	1,100
Dwina	Russia	N. W.	White Sea	1,000
Petchora	Russia	N. W.	Arctic Ocean	1,000
Ural	Ural Mountains	S. W.	Caspian Sea	970
Rhine	Switzerland	N. W.	North Sea	880
Elbe	Austria	N. W.	North Sea	800
Duna	Russia	N. W.	Baltic Sea	600
Loire	France	N. W.	Bay of Biscay	550
Rhone	France	S.	Mediterranean	550
Vistula	Russia	N. W.	Baltic Sea	550
Po	Italy	E.	Adriatic Sea	450

Rivers continued.—Asia.

Names.	Where Rise.	Flows.	Into What Empty.	Length.
Yenisei	China	N. W	Arctic Ocean	3,400
Yang-tse Kiang	Thibet	E	Pacific Ocean	3,320
Obi	Siberia	N. W	Arctic Ocean	3,000
Hoang-ho	China	E	Pacific Ocean	2,800
Lena	Siberia	N	Arctic Ocean	2,700
Amoor	Siberia	N. E	Pacific Ocean	2,650
Mekong	Birmah	S. E	China Sea	2,500
Brahmapootra	Thibet	S. W	Bay of Bengal	2,800
Indus	Ladak	S. W	Arabian Sea	1,850
Euphrates	Turkey	S. E	Persian Gulf	1,750
Ganges	Hindoostan	S. E	Bay of Bengal	1,600
Amoo Daria	Siberia	N. W	Sea of Aral	1,260
Irawaddy	Thibet	S	Bay of Bengal	1,200
Sir Daria	Siberia	N. W	Aral Sea	1,200
Helmund	Afghanistan	W	Lake Zurrah	800

Africa.

Nile	Ethiopia	N	Mediterranean Sea	4,000
Niger	Soudan	S. E	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Congo	Ethiopia	N. W	Atlantic Ocean	
Zambesi	Ethiopia	E	Mozambique Channel	1,600
Orangé	Cape Colony	W	Atlantic Ocean	1,000

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

NAMES.	IN WHAT COUNTRY OR STATE.	IN WHAT RANGE.	HEIGHT.
NORTH AMERICA.			
Vol. Popocatapetl..	Mexico	Sierra Madre....	17884*
Mt. St. Elias	Alaska	Cascade	17860
Vol. Orizaba	Mexico	Sierra Madre....	17374
Mt. Brown.....	British America...	Rocky.....	15990
Mt. Hooker	" " ...	"	15675
Mt. Fairweather ...	Alaska	Cascade.....	14900
Fremont's Peak....	U. S. Wyoming....	Rocky.....	13570
Pike's Peak	" "	"	14500
Mt. Shasta.....	California	Cascade	14400
Mt. Linn.....	"	Cost Range.....	10000*
Laramie Peak.....	Wyoming	Black Hills	8000*
Mitchel's Peak.....	N. Carolina...	Alleghany	6711*
Round Top.....	New York....	Catskill Mts.....	3804*
Mt. Marcy.....	"	Adirondac Mt...	5379*
Mansfield.....	Vermont	Green Mts	4430*
Washington.....	New Hampshire...	White Mts	6428
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Vol. Acongacua....	E. Chilli.....	Andes	23910*
Mt. Sahama.....	Bolivia	"	22350
Vol Gualatieri.....	Peru	"	12000
Chimborazo.....	Ecuador.....	"	21420
Mt. Illimani	Bolivia	"	21149
Vol. Cotopaxi	Ecuador	"	18887
Vol. Areguipa.....	Peru.....	"	18400
Vol. Tolima.....	Colombia.....	"	18336
Mt. Itambe	Brazil...	Serra Doespin'co	5960*
EUROPE.			
Mt. Konjakofski....	E. of Russia	Ural Mts	5397*
Mt. Elboorz.....	S. of Russia.....	Caucasus Mts ...	17796*
Skagestoltiud	E. of Norway	Scandinavian....	8153*
Mt. Blanc.....	E. of France	Alps	15810*
Mt. Corno	Italy	Apennines	9523*
Mt. Maladetta.....	N. of Spain	Pyrenees	11168*
Mt. Mulahacen.....	Spain	Sierra Nevada...	11678*
Ben Nevis	Scotland	Grampian Hills .	4370*
ASIA.			
Mt. Everest.....	N. of Hindostan...	Himalaya.....	29002†
Hindoo Koh	N. of Afghanistin..	Hindoo Koosh...	20230*
Vol. Demavend.....	Persia.....	Elburz Mts.....	14700*
Mt. Arjich	Turkey.....	Anti-Taurus Mts	13000*
Mt. Hermon	Turkey.....	Anti-Lebonon Mt	10000*
Mt. Kunchinginga .	N. of Hindoostan..	Himalaya.....	28178
Mt. Ararat	Turkey.....	Zagros	17210
Mt. Sinai	Turkey.....	.....	7497
AFRICA.			
Mt. Kenia.....	E. of Ethiopia....	Mts. of the Moon	20000
Mt. Kilimandjaro ..	E. of Ethiopia....	" "	20000
Mt. Miltsin.....	Morocco	Atlas Mts	11400
Spitzkop	Cape Colony.....	Snow Mts	10250

* Highest. † Highest in the World.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES.

MAINE was so called as early as 1623, from Maine, in France, of which Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., of England, was at that time proprietor. Popular names—The Lumber, or Pine Tree State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE was the name given to the territory, conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Popular name—The Granite State.

VERMONT was so called by the inhabitants, in their Declaration of Independence, January 16, 1777, from the French word *verd mont*, the *Green Mountains* Popular name—The Green Mountain State.

MASSACHUSETTS was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I had learnt," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills." Popular name—The Bay State.

RHODE ISLAND was so called in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean. Popular name—Little Rhody.

CONNECTICUT was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Mocheakannew word, signifying *long river*. Popular names—The Nutmeg, or Free Stone State.

NEW YORK was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England. Popular names—The Empire, or Excelsior State.

NEW JERSEY was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

PENNSYLVANIA was so called in 1684. It is compounded of two words, Penn, and the Latin word *salvania;* it signifies *Penn's woods.* Popular name—The Keystone State.

DELAWARE was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died in this bay. Popular names—The Blue Hen, or Diamond State.

MARYLAND was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

VIRGINIA was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England. Popular names—The Old Dominion, or Mother of States.

GEORGIA was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II,

CAROLINA was so called by the French, in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France. Popular name of South Carolina—The Palmetto State; of North Carolina—The Old North or Turpentine State

ALABAMA was so called in 1814, from its principal river meaning *here we rest.* The name is of Indian origin.

MISSISSIPPI was so called in 1800. The name is of Indian origin, signifying, according to some writers, the *great river;* according to others, the *great father of waters.* Popular name—The Bayou State.

LOUISIANA was so called in 1862, in honor of Louis XIV of France. Popular name—The Creole State.

TENNESSEE was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten-as se is said to signify a *curved spoon.* Popular name—The Big-Bend State.

KENTUCKEY was so called in 1796, from its principal river. Popular name—The State of Dark and Bloody Ground.

ILLINOIS was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word, an Indian one, is said to signify *the river of men,* or *a perfect and accomplished man.* Popular names—The Sucker, or Prairie State.

INDIANA was so called in 1809, from the American Indians. Popular name—The Hoosier State.

OHIO was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary. Popular name—The Buckeye State. Meaning, of Indian word *Ohio-i, Beautiful.*

MISSOURI was so called in 1821, from its principal river. Indian name, meaning *muddy water.*

MICHIGAN was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border. Indian name, meaning, according to one writer, *a weir for fish;* according to another writer, it is formed from two Indian words, signifying *great lake.* Popular name—The Wolverine State.

ARKANSAS was so called in 1812, from its principal river. It was the name of a tribe of Indians. Popular name—The Bear State.

FLORIDA was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, *Pascua Florida.*

WISCONSIN was so called from its principal river. The river was first called, by Marquette, in 1673, *Masconsin;* it became changed to *Onisconsin,* and finally to *Wisconsin.* Indian name, meaning *wild rushing river.*

IOWA was so called from its principal river. Indian name, meaning, according to some writers, *the sleepy ones* · according to others, *here is the place.*

OREGON was so called, says one writer, from its principal river. Indian name, meaning *river of the west.* Another writer of note says the name was probably invented by Captain Carver, who made an early exploration of the region. A third writer gives it as his opinion, that the name was derived from the Spanish *oregano, wild sage*, which grows in great abundance on the Pacific coast.

MINNESOTA is an Indian word. The name was first applied to the river. It signifies, according to one writer, *the whitish water;* according to another, it is compounded of two Indian words, signifying *sky-colored water.*

CALIFORNIA is a Spanish word; according to one writer it was named from an arm of the Pacific coast; another writer says: "A romance was published in Spain in 1510, in which the word California, applied to an imaginary island, for the first time occurred. Cortez had read the book, it is supposed, and when he sailed along the coast of Mexico, in 1535, supposing he was in the region of the island, he called the country California." Popular name—The Golden State.

TEXAS, says one writer, was a Spanish word applied to the Republic; according to another, the name, Texas, was derived from *Las Tekas*, supposed to have been the name of a petty tribe of Indians, living in Eastern Texas.

KANSAS is said to signify *smoky water.* It was the name of a tribe of Indians.

WEST VIRGINIA—so called after Virginia.

NEVADA was named from the mountain range on the west of it. It is a Spanish word, meaning *white with snow.*

NEBRASKA was a name applied to the Platte river, which runs through the State. It is of Indian origin, signifying *Ne*, water, and *braska*, wide or shallow.

RULE FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

The subject of discourse, words of special importance, every distinct sentence, all proper names, words derived from proper names, every line of poetry, all appellations of Deity, the words I and O, and the chief words in the titles of books, should begin with a capital.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

I. PRIMITIVE.

1st.—Monosyllables ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, double the final consonant, when preceded by a single vowel.

2nd.—Words ending in any other consonant than *f*, *l*, or *s*, do not double the final letter.

II. DERIVATIVE.

1st. PREFIXES.

1st.—The final letters of a prefix is sometimes omitted.

2d.—The final letter of a prefix are often changed to one which will harmonize in sound with the initial letter of the root.

2d. SUFFIXES.

1st.—On receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel, the final consonant of a monosyllable or any other word accented on the last syllable, is doubled, if the root ends with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel; if not, it remains single

2d.—In words ending in *e*, silent, the final vowel of the radical is droped, on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel.

3d.—If preceded by a consonant, the final *y* of a root is generally changed to *i*; if not, it usually remains unchanged.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Names.	Delegate from	When and Where Born.	Occupation.	Died.	Age at Death
Josiah Bartlett	N. H.	Amesbury, Mass., Nov. 1729	Merchant	Oct. 8, 1793	64
Wm. Whipple	"	Kittery, Maine, 1730	Physician	May 19, 1795	65
Matthew Thornton	"	Ireland, 1714	Merchant	Nov. 28, 1785	71
John Hancock	Mass. Bay	Near Quincy, Mass., 1737	Physician	June 24, 1803	66
Samuel Adams	"	Boston, Sep. 1722	Merchant	Oct. 2, 1803	81
John Adams	"	Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735	Lawyer	July 4, 1826	91
Robt. Treat Paine	"	Boston, 1731	Lawyer	May 11, 1814	83
Elbridge Gerry	"	Marblehead, Mass., July, 1744	Merchant	Nov. 23, 1814	70
Stephen Hopkins	Rhode Island	Scituate, Mass., March 7, 1707	Merchant	July 13, 1785	78
William Ellery	"	Newport, R. I., Dec. 22, 1727	Lawyer	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Roger Sherman	Connecticut.	Newton, Mass., April 19, 1721	Lawyer	July 23, 1793	72
Samuel Huntington	"	Windham, Conn., July 3, 1732	Lawyer	Jan. 5, 1796	64
William Williams	"	Lebanon, Conn., April 8, 1731	Merchant	Aug. 2. 1811	80
Oliver Wolcott	"	Connecticut, Nov. 26, 1726	Physician	Dec. 1797	71
William Floyd	New York	Suffolk Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1734		Aug. 4, 1821	87
Philip Livingston	"	Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1716	Merchant	June 12, 1778	62
Francis Lewis	"	Landaff, Wales, March. 1713	Merchant	Dec. 30, 1803	90
Lewis Morris	"	Morrisiana, N. Y., 1726	Farmer	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Richard Stockton	New Jersey	Princeton, N. J., Oct. 1, 1730	Lawyer	Feb. 28, 1781	51
John Witherspoon	"	Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1722.	Clergyman	Nov. 15, 1794	72
Francis Hopkinson	"	Philadelphia, 1737	Lawyer	May 9, 1791	54
John Hart	"	Hopewell, N. Y., 1715	Farmer	1780	65
Abraham Clark	"	Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 15, 1726.	Lawyer.	Sept. 15, 1794	68
Robert Morris	Penn	England, 1735	Merchant	May 8, 1806	71
Benjamin Rush	"	Bristol, Bucks Co., Dec. 24, 1745	Physician	April 19, 1813	68

Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Continued.

Benjamin Franklin	Penn	Boston, Jan. 17, 1706	Editor	April 17, 179	84
John Morton	"	Ridley, Delaware Co., Pa., 1724	Lawyer	April 1777	53
George Clymer	"	Philadelphia, 1739	Merchant	Jan 23, 1813	74
James Smith	"	Ireland, 1713	Lawyer	July 11, 1806	93
George Taylor	"	Ireland, 1716	Merchant	Feb. 23, 1781	75
James Wilson	"	St Andrews, Scotland, 1742	Lawyer	Aug. 28, 1798	56
George Ross	"	New Castle, Delaware, 1730	Lawyer	July, 1779	49
Cæsar Rodney	Delaware	Dover, Delaware, 1730	Lawyer	1783	53
George Read	"	Cecil Co., Maryland, 1733	Lawyer	1789	56
Thomas M'Kean	"	[1741			
Samuel Chase	Maryland	Somerset Co., Maryland, April 17,	Lawyer	June 19, 1811	70
William Paca	"	Wye Hall, Md., Oct. 31, 1740	Lawyer	1799	59
Thomas Stone	"	Pointon Manor, Cha'n Co. Md. 1743	Lawyer	Oct. 7, 1787	44
Charles Carroll	"	Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737	Lawyer	Nov. 14, 1832	95
George Wythe	Virginia	Elizabeth City, Va., 1728	Lawyer	June 8, 1806	78
Richard Henry Lee	"	Stratford, Va., Jan. 20, 1732		June 9, 1794	62
Thomas Jefferson	"	Shadwell, Va , 1743	Lawyer	July 4, 1826	83
Benjamin Harrison	"	Berkley Co., Va	Lawyer	April, 1791	
Thomas Nelson, Jr	"	York, Va., Dec. 26, 1738	Farmer	Jan. 1789	51
Francis Lightfoot Lee	"	Westmorland Co., Va., Oct. 14, 1734		April 1797	63
Carter Braxton	"	On Mattapony River, V. Sep. 10, '36		Oct. 10, 1797	61
William Hooper	N. Carolina	Boston, June 17, 1742	Lawyer	Oct. 1790	48
Joseph Hewes	"	Near Kingston, N. J., 1730	Merchant	Nov. 10, 1779	49
John Penn	"	Carolina Co., Va., May 17, 1741	Lawyer	Oct. 26, 1809	58
Edward Rutledge	S. Carolina	Charleston, S. C., Nov. 1749	Lawyer	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Thomas Heyward, Jr	"	S. Carolina, 1746	Lawyer	March, 1809	63
Thomas Lynch, Jr	"	S. Carolina, Aug. 5, 1749	Lawyer	1779	30
Arthur Middleton	"	S. Carolina, 1743		Jan. 1, 1787	44
Button Gwinnett	Georgia	England, 1732	Farmer	May 27, 1777	45
Lyman Hall	"	Connecticut, 1725	Physician	1791	66
George Walton	"	Virginia, 1740	Lawyer	Feb. 2, 1804	64

UNITED STATES FLAG.

Congress, in July 1777, adopted a National Flag, consisting of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with thirteen white stars in a blue field.

A new star was added for each new State admitted. The thirteen stripes represent the thirteen original States.

SIGNIFICATION OF FLAGS.

A red flag, displayed to an enemy, is a sign of defiance. A white flag, displayed to an enemy, signifies an invitation to conference, or for the purpose of making some communication, not hostile.

A black flag, when displayed to an enemy, signifies that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished, or that no quarter will be given.

A flag hung one-half way to the top of the mast or staff, called *half-mast high*, or *half-staff*, is a token or sign of mourning.

Pulling the flag down upon the cap, called *striking*, or *lowering the flag*, signifies a token of respect, submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender.

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